MAY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,603—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER. PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8		25-0	13-8
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
31-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	31-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Clarets are the argest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

S. S. BOKHARA.

A STEAM BARGE will LEAVE the Apollo Bunder, at 3 p. m., on 30th instant, to convey passengers on board.

The Steamer will sail at 5 p. m. sharp.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th „
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J. Orman	17th „
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st „
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	4th June.
BL PESHAWUR.	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th „
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th „
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E Stewart	9th „
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th „

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd „
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th „
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

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Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June 1889.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July „
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July „
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. „

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
b AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	25th May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,200	600	14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer DAMASCUS, 3,700 tons, of the Aberdeen Line, is due in Bombay shortly, and will leave for London about the middle of May.

The steamer is filled throughout with electric light and has splendid accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Applications for passages can be registered and berths will be allotted on steamer's arrival, when particulars as to sailing date, &c., will be advertised. For particulars as to passage-money, &c. apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	on or about
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	J. R. Kewby	4th May.
CLAN BUCHANAN	3,000	W. Millar	18th May.

THE Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

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Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

S. S. ASIA, 3,550 tons, Captain W. RUSSELL, sailing 1st May. The above steamer will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. Fares very moderate. Books through to London (overland from Genoa).

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 24th April, 1889.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 5th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 2nd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th April, 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	1st May 1889.

(Books to London, Overland from Genoa).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3337	480	20th May.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

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EXCELLENT INK, ready for use, will be instantly obtained by puoring water in the Inkstand.

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A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

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Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

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PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 0	7 12
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There is much RUBBISH sent to the Indian Market that is positively deleterious to health. Select known Brands such as

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Carlton Whisky, 11 years old	at Rs. 41 0	Our Old "4 star" Cognac	Rs. 41 0
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FOR MAY 1889.
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GUARANTEED a good Time-keeper, lasting many years, quick winding keyless action, setting hands from outside the case, jewelled in six holes, well-finished throughout, enamelled Dial, seconds hand, Crystal Glass front, in stout Nickelled Silver case, which always wears bright.

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It has a seconds hand. It is jewelled in six holes. It has an enamelled dial (instead of paper). It does not require a machine to wind it. It has a hinged back opening showing the movements under a glass dome. The hands are set from outside just as in more expensive Gold and Silver Watches.

THERE IS NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THE WATCH EXCEPT THE PRICE.

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Real French Cambric, a variety of Novel Designs	per half dozen	Rs. 18
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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE. W

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☞ OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS. ☜

CERTIFICATE.

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(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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FIRST PRODUCTION IN BOMBAY
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"THE MYSTERY OF A HANSOM CAB."
ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. GEO. TRIMNEL.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
OVERTURE AT 9 P. M.

S. S. "DEEPDALE" arrived from London via Kurrachee, 29th April, 1889.
CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's surveyor, Capt. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. No claims will be paid after sailing of the steamer.

JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th April, 1889.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ALHENA, arrived from MIDDLESBORO' and LONDON, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

THOS. G. HILL & Co.,
Agents.
63, Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th April, 1889.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

1 STEAM-POWER OATS and BARLEY CRUSHER, 1 Manual ditto, 1 Steam-Power or Manual Chaff-Cutter, 1 American Emery Wheel Grinding Machine. All the above Machinery, by First-Class Makers, is in perfect order, and only sold because replaced by larger Machines. For Price, &c.—Apply to the BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, Ld.

SEVENTEEN SOVEREIGNS IN WEIGHT.
18-CT. HALL-MARKED BUCKLE AND STRAP
AND
FETTER PATTERN ALBERT CHAIN, full size.
Price, Rs. 360 nett.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

BASEL MISSION (BALMATHA) CLOTHS.

FOR ordinary daily wear the best Materials are the Tweeds made by the Balmatha Weaving Establishment in a variety and beautiful patterns, and may be had at the same Rates as from the Factory. Depot, No. 27, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—FIRST FLOOR of a Two-storied Bungalow on Cumbala Hill, consisting of a Drawing-room, Dining-room, Two Bed, Dress, and Bath rooms, separate quarters. Rent only Rs. 125. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row, House Agent.

NOTICE.

THERE will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 13th May 1889, 1st Edavam 1051, about 150 candies of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk. At the same time a quantity of bees'-wax, ivory, dammer, coffee, and tea will also be sold.

For further information refer to hand-bills, which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Company, Bombay.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 17th April, 1889.

I, REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL, residing at No. 862, Parel Road, Bombay, hereby give Public Notice that in consequence of my advanced age all my business affairs are in the hands of, and are managed by, my Agents, Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co., and that I have no dealings or transactions with any other persons, and that I have not passed and do not intend to pass my signature to any person or persons other than my said Agents, and all persons are warned against accepting or dealing with any Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, Acknowledgment, Account, Receipt, or other document purporting to have been signed by me.—Dated 30th April, 1889.

REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

* AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A duly qualified MEDICAL MAN as a Health Officer for the Ahmedabad Municipality.

Conditions as follows:—

1. The Salary to be Rs. 150 per month, including horse allowance, rising by an annual increment of Rs. 25 to Rs. 250.
2. That the Inspection of the City with regard to its Sanitation should be his primary charge.
3. The Candidate to be a passed L. M. & S. of the Bombay University or bearing some other deploma of a similar Institution, European or Indian.
4. He should be able to analize water and air and to ride.
5. He is to have no private practice, but should devote his whole time to the Municipal work.

Every applicant for the post should address to the undersigned before the 10th of May 1889 with copies of any testimonials he might possess.

RUNCHORELAL CHOTALAL,
President, Ahmedabad Municipality.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NOTICES.

CASHIER AND HEAD PAY-CLERK.

CASHIER and HEAD PAY-CLERK REQUIRED for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem and such travelling allowance as he may be entitled to under the rules in force for the time being.

Applications from persons not having previous Railway Experience will not be attended to.

The Selected Candidate will be required before taking up the appointment to deposit security of Rs. 10,000 in Government Paper, and to sign the usual agreement bond in force on State Railways. He must also join his appointment at Nagpur at his own expense.

Applications should be submitted to the Undersigned, together with Copies of Testimonials which will not be returned.

A. T. GOODFELLOW,
Joint Auditor, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street. | LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.
BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.
CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.
PASSAGES booked free of charge.
BAGGAGE shipped or stored.
ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.
GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 9th April 1889.
"No. 1407-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Fort William, the 1st April 1889.
NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the advertisement of the 22nd May 1888, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about 2,165 horses suitable for Army purposes during the year 1889-90, classed as follows:—

CLASS I.—AUSTRALIAN AND CAPE HORSES—1,285.		
In Calcutta.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	295	900
Field Artillery	385	
Horse Artillery	220	
In Madras.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	105	285
Field Artillery	110	
Horse Artillery	70	
In Bombay.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	...	100
Field Artillery	50	
Horse Artillery	50	
CLASS II.—COUNTRY-BREDS—590.		
In Bengal	490	
In Bombay	100	
As many as possible full-grown horses, the remainder young stock from 1-year-old and upwards		590
CLASS III.—ARABS AND PERSIANS—290.		
In Bombay.		
Field Artillery	35	290
Medium Cavalry	63	
Madras Native Cavalry	192	
Total...		2,165

2. The purchases will be made in Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, and at the various horse fairs and horse shows in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

3. The Calcutta Landing and Remount Depot will be open for the reception of horses from the 1st October to the end of the purchasing season and not from the 15th September. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival of the shipment as the Remount Agent may direct.

4. Horses and Mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, four to six years, except as regards Country-breds, and in the case of Australian Horses, 14 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I. and III. Remounts three-years-old and Mares in foal will not be purchased.

5. Greys will not be purchased for horse or field artillery.

6. The average price for an Australian or Cape Remount has been fixed at Rs. 650, which will be paid at the Indian port of purchase. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 550, for other horses according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the averages fixed above are not exceeded.

(Sd.) E. G. BARROW,
for Secretary to the Government of India."
By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS
COACH-BUILDERS.

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.
Queens Road BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.
English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains. for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones, Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adapted to the requirements of travellers by sea or land. They all go for eight days, or in other words require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. They are protected by strong leather outer cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round with polished bevelled edges and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

Those that strike are spoken of as clocks, and those without striking parts as timepieces.

This distinction applies throughout the clock descriptions.

N. B.—All priced above Rs. 125 strike on a gong.

	Rs.
3½ inches high, cylinder timepieces	35
4½ do. do.	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inches high, timepiece, nickel and gilt, cylinder	55
The same with alarum	65
Plain gilt lever timepiece, 4½ inches high, lever movement	70
The same with alarum	80
4½ inches high, clock, with superior horizontal movement	90
The same with lever movement	100
5½ inches high do.	115
The same with repeater action	125
The same, repeater and alarum	140
Do. do. do.	180
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finished	200
Lever escapement alarum with two bells, striking quarters	225
Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	275
Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong	450

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.............................. £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.	
CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).
HEAD OFFICE.—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.........................£100,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
,, 6 do. at 4 per cent. ,, annum.
,, 3 do. at 3 per cent. ,, annum.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

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OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
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With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of __________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. __________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ________________
Address ________________
Occupation ________________
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862.............£300,690
,, 1875.............£888,156
,, 1886.............£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.
Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26	
CLARETS.		
Medoc	14 0	8 0
St. Julien	16 0	9 0
Larose	22 0	12 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,,	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, —
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ..
Leibfrauenmilch	,, —	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ..
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, —
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	..
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	—
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	,, 14 0	—
Medoc	,, 10 8	—
Les Canons	,, 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	,, 28 0	..
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	—
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	,, 13 8
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 11 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 28 0	,, 34 0
Haut Sauternes	,, 29 0	,, 31 0
BRANDY.		
R. Montroc's***	Rs. 18 0	,, ..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	,, —
E. Sime & Co.'s	,, 19 0	,, —
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 24 0	,, —
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 30 0	,, —
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	,, —
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	,, 37 0	,, —
BURGUNDY. From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR. BEAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	,, 23 0	,, —
Moulin-a-Vent	,, 23 0	,, ..
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	..
,, ,, ,, *	,, 22 8	—
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	—
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 ,,	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
From TUBORGS FABRIK KEB'S		
First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	,, 6 4	,, 4 0
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	..
Ditto ditto ditto	,, —	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins, from lbs. 23 to 31.	0 11	per lb
Honey in tins of 2 lbs	2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. —
Celery	,, —	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, —	,, —
Peas for Soup	,, —	,, 0 13
Spinage in Water	,, —	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,, —	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, —	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Liver Sausages	,, —	,, 1 4

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c., (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
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HURJEEMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Shawls, Silks, Curiosities, Embroidery Work, Rampore Chudders, &c., &c.

Inspection invited. Price-lists free by post.
Address:—Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 5 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th :—Runic (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Alhena (s), from Middlesboro'; Nurjahan (s), Alleppey; Chindwara (s), put back from sea; and Canara (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kaveri (s), for Mauritius; Niagara (s), Antwerp; and Excelsior (s), Hamburg.

Polo.—There will be a game this afternoon at 5 p. m.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Henry Bolckow entered the dock on Saturday last and the s.s. Albena yesterday. The s.s. Methley Hall left the dock on Monday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Dominioo Balduino entered the dock yesterday. The s.s. Busheer left the dock on Sunday and the s.s. Bancoora yesterday.

The New Fort Police Courts.—The new police courts for the Fort were opened yesterday. Mr. Shewshankar Govindram, the present acting third Presidency Magistrate, occupied the bench in the lower court.

Loss of a Diamond Ring.—Peeroshaw Cowasjee, residing at Hornby Road, reported to the Police on Sunday that he left a diamond ring valued at Rs. 200 on the rail of his verandah while washing his hands. Some time afterwards, on looking for the ring, it was gone.

Theft of a Watch.—Mrs. Vaughan, residing at Frere Road, reported to the police on Sunday the theft of a gold watch valued at Rs. 120. A cook who was engaged by the complainant only that morning and who absconded in the forenoon is suspected of the theft and is being sought for.

Drunken Firemen.—Three ship firemen, James Read, Richard Thompson, and Richard Nicholas, were yesterday placed before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram at the New Fort Police Courts on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. All three admitting the charges they were fined Re. 1 each.

A Breach of the Pilgrim Act.—Mr. C. Morarao, Inspector of Police in the Detective Branch, appeared yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan and obtained an immediate summons against a Mahomedan named Syud Ismail, charging him with issuing tickets to pilgrims without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

Theft at Bholeshar.—Chuttoorbhooj Gunesh, residing at Mullarao Lane, Bholeshwar, reported to the police on Sunday the theft of five gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 470, from a box which was found forced open. A neighbour named Mooljee Jugjeewan, who is suspected to have committed the theft, has been arrested, and enquiries are being made by the police.

Opium Inspector.—Mr. Rustomjee Pestanjee Jehangir has been appointed to act as Chief Opium Inspector in place of Mr. C. Smith, transferred for six months to the Preventive Department. Mr. Rustomji is the second native who has been appointed to this post, Mr. Kavasha Pestonjee Kama being the first who had held the office for a number of years before retirement.

Dnyan Prasarak Mandali.—The eighth lecture of the Season 1888-89 will be delivered under the auspices of the above society at the Framli Kawasji Institute at 6 o'clock this evening by Miss Ratanbai Ardeshir Malbarvala on "Lungs, their functions, and the effects of social habits thereon." The lecture will be illustrated by diagrams and specimens, and is open to the public, and ladies are particularly invited to attend.

Lost Currency Notes.—Abdool Ally Mahomed Ally, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, reported to the police on Saturday last that he dropped somewhere about Memonwada Street Rs. 630 in currency notes. The complainant, it seems, discovered his loss soon after, for on his walking back along the street he saw a girl with six of the notes for Rs. 5 each in her hand. The girl stated that a boy picked up the remaining notes and ran off with them. Police inquiries are being made into the matter.

Gamblers.—Cassum Mahomed, a Mogul, and seven other Moguls were yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Baboola Tank Road with cards, dice, and money on Sunday afternoon last. The whole of the accused on admitting the truth of the complaint were convicted. Cassum Mahomed and two others were fined Rs. 20 each, or in default to undergo a term of one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the rest were fined Rs. 10 each, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A Dishonest Parsee Youth.—Hormusjee Muncherjee, a Parsee lad, was placed before Mr. Shewshankar Govinram yesterday on a charge of criminal breach of trust of the sum of Rs. 10, which he obtained from a Hindoo lad named Jewan Khimjee. The accused on meeting Jewan, who was on his way to obtain change for a Rs. 10 currency note for his master, offered to procure the necessary amount. On gaining possession of the note he absconded. The matter being brought to the notice of the police, Hormusjee was arrested, and on admitting his guilt was convicted by the Magistrate and ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing at 6 o'clock :—

March	Chichester	J. Hartmann.
Operatic Selection	The Princess of Trebizonde	Offenbach.
Dance	Liliputienne	Hattann.
Valse	With the Stream	Marzials.
Gavotte	Hliener Schalk	Mohr.
Galop	Poltergeister	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Providing for a Rainy Day.—At the new Fort police courts yesterday a young lad named Balloo was convicted by Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram on a charge of misappropriating Rs. 50 in cash and currency notes. The stolen amount was the property of a grocer residing in Bharbera Mohola, in whose employ he had been but for a short time. The complainant stated that the sum had been stolen from under his mattress, where it had been secreted. The lad having decamped from his master's service, suspicions as to the theft were laid against him, and the police were accordingly informed of the fact. Rs. 40 of the amount were deposited by the lad with a pawn-broker at Mazagon. On the arrest of the accused, a few days ago, Rs. 10 were found on his person. Being placed by Inspector Saunders before the Magistrate and admitting the offence, Balloo was sentenced to receive six stripes with the rattan.

Religious Discussion.—By appointment a meeting was held at the Methodist Church, Grant Road, on Saturday afternoon, to discuss certain disputed religious questions, and the chief disputants were the Christian missionaries on one side and other religionists, headed by Swami Achyutanand Saraswati and his companions on the other. The meeting was opened by Revd. A. B. Wann, who, for the information of those present, gave a short account of the circumstances under which the appointment for that day's meeting was made. Thereafter arranging the preliminaries for a formal discussion, the discussion was postponed to next Saturday at 4 p. m. at the same Methodist Church. The following are the questions proposed for the discussion on next Saturday :—(1) Whether Jesus Christ is a Saviour at all? (2) Whether he is the only Saviour to the exclusion of other saviours. Swami Achyutanand gave a short discourse on the impossibility of there being an incarnation of God. After his discourse was over, several questions were put by one of the Christian missionaries to the Swami as to what was his standard of goodness and virtue, to which the Swami gave satisfactory replies. Thereafter the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Revd. Mr. Wann for his candidly aiding a free discussion.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE CRAWFORD CASE.

The *Indian Spectator* says :—The decision in the Crawford case, given in the Secretary of State's despatch, meets with general public approval. It vindicates the justice and purity of the administration. It strengthens the permanent foundations on which the British empire in India rests, and on which that empire is maintained. The Government of Lord Reay, than which no Government was more maligned by irresponsible critics in India and England, after undergoing a painful process of criticism, comes triumphant out of one of the worst ordeals that a Government can ever be called upon to suffer. So recklessly and un-English was the criticism that not a few thinking persons naturally asked, what is to be the outcome of this tremendous agitation sought to be raised in favour of an accused official? We are glad the Secretary of State bears testimony to the plainful position in which Lord Reay's Government was placed. . . . .

But the critics of Lord Reay will still challenge his action all the same. They now urge that Lord Reay was ill-advised in keeping back the finding of the Commission, and the report in which the finding was recorded. But Lord Cross's despatch indicates distinctly that the Government of Bombay was not in accord with the Commissioners in respect of the charges of corruption. It did not endorse the view of the Commissioners that Mr. Crawford was not guilty on the charges of corruption. With this conviction before it, and with such a difference of opinion rendering a reference to the Secretary of State essentially necessary, could the Government be fairly charged with being ill-advised in having waited to see what the decision of the Secretary of State would be? If the conclusions of the Commissioners were such as could find acceptance with the Bombay Government, there would perhaps have been less need for keeping the finding of the Commission to itself, though it would have been impolitic to have revealed it even then, until the Secretary of State had disposed of the papers. The inability of the Government to accept, in all their integrity, the conclusions of the Commissioners, was doubtless the strongest reason for the reticence complained of. Lord Reay's unwillingness to take any prompt action on the receipt of the Commission's report would, with this explanation, appear to have been dictated by a wise judgment.

MR. OLLIVANT'S KATTYAWAR APPOINTMENT.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—Mr. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, has accepted the appointment of Political Agent in Kattyawar; and no one can question Mr. Ollivant's fitness for that high and responsible office. To say that he has attained conspicuous success as Municipal Commissioner, is saying a great deal. For this office makes an ever increasing demand on the care and attention of the incumbent, who must possess ability, tact, and a capacity for work, in a very high degree, in order to succeed in it. After a long interval Mr. Ollivant will be the first Civilian employed as Political Agent of Kattyawar, and "vested interests" may clamour against the innovation. We do not think it is necessary any longer always to have military men as political officers and it is an indirect testimony to the peace and good order now reigning in Kattyawar, that a Civilian has now been appointed at the head of its Political Agency. While we admit that there is no danger in Civilians being entrusted with such important political appointments, we hope that, in this particular instance, the claims of military officers serving for many years past in the Kattyawar Agency have not been overlooked. We do not know whether Col. Nutt, who has been in political employment for the past twenty-three years, some fifteen of which have been spent in Kattyawar, had not a fair claim to the vacancy caused by the death of his cousin, Col. Watson. Col. Nutt has long experience of Kattyawar, in which he has spent the best years of his life, and has contributed, in no small measure, to the welfare and progress of that province. Gondal owes much of its prosperity to the administration of Col. Nutt during the minority of its present Chief. As one having a thorough knowledge of the province and its people, it would have been very satisfactory, if he had been placed in charge of the Political Agency.

THE GARRIWALLAS' STRIKE.

Native Opinion says :—Actual experience of things brings in new knowledge, and so the enforcement of the new local Municipal Act let in the new light that in the manipulation of the Act the hackney-cart driver's hard lot did not receive due consideration, and the last two days' strike has been the result of its enforcement. It is impossible to imagine the amount of inconvenience the trade and the general public has been put to during the short space of forty-eight hours for which this strike lasted. In the first place, the cumulative wheel-tax on labour conveyances is very heavy, and this heaviness was made more burdensome by a demand upon them to pay the tax in one lump sum, and not in instalments, as in the case of gentlemen's carriages. That while the richer people should be allowed to pay their tax in parts, the poorer owners of carts should be asked to pay down their quota at once does not speak much in favour of the Municipal regime. The local *Gazette* is justly indignant in its remarks on the heaviness of the tax when it says :—"In England the hackney-carriage licence is only fifteen shillings a year, or a little more than half the tax on a Bombay labour-cart, and a mere flea-bite in comparison with the Bombay hackney carriage owner's tax of sixty-eight rupees per annum." The last two days' experience in the annals of Bombay traffic has been a bitter one, and we hope no further action of the Municipality in the matter will be allowed to give a cause for such further strikes. In the meanwhile we would ask the Assessment Department so to arrange the tax's levy as not to allow it to be felt by these poor people, who contribute so much to the comfort and convenience of the Bombay general public. If the Municipal Act lays down for its realisation in lump, let the executive move in the matter and get the requisite amendment made.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—A day's strike by the *gharrywallas* of Bombay caused considerable inconvenience to the tradesmen, merchants, and the general public. We do not think the *gharrywallas* are entirely to blame in the matter. They took the step not because they wanted to have their revenge against the Government or the Municipality, but because of their inability to meet the unexpected demand made upon them. The new Municipal Act makes certain unreasonable demands upon the poor *gharrywallas*, and it is but fair that the provision which acts so harshly upon them should be amended. We hope that the Municipal Commissioner will do all he can to prevent a recurrence of such a strike.

The *Gujrati* says:—The most funny and amusing thing to the non-mercantile portion of the community in Bombay was the strike of *gharrywallas* on Thursday last. The strike seriously paralysed the commerce of the city, and had it continued even a few days longer, the consequences would have been simply disastrous to the movement of traffic in Bombay. The provisions in the new Municipal Act regarding the payment of the licence fee and the municipal tax in advance are, in our opinion, a little too hard, and although the outstanding claims of the Municipality on the owners of public conveyances offer some justification for the stringency of the new rules, it admits of little doubt that a more equitable system of payment can be easily devised, and we are glad to see that already an understanding has been arrived at between the Municipal Commissioner and the proprietors of public conveyances, and that the strike has thus happily terminated for all the parties concerned.

BRIBERY AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—The Government must be presumed to have very good grounds for issuing the Resolution warning future aspirants to Municipal honours in Poona against bribery and corruption at elections. We hope that the Government has been misinformed, though we apprehend that there is probably too good reason for the belief that corrupt practices are resorted to by unscrupulous candidates in other places besides Poona. During the last general municipal elections in Bombay we were in a position to say, from trustworthy information received by us that one or two dishonest candidates had stooped to the payment of bribes for the purchase of votes, and that if the evil was not nipped in the bud, it would have to be prevented by a legislative enactment. The force of public opinion may, however, be able to arrest the progress of the evil, before it has assumed serious dimensions. At the last election, an elector came near one of our informants and whispered in his ear that he had yet one vote to be disposed of, which he was willing to sell for Rs. 5 !

It is said that a lady who believed the French Government had a design to poison General Boulanger, implored the General to live solely on boiled eggs.

A correspondent tells me, writes *Truth* anent Mr. Bright, that when at Llandudno, where he frequently resided, he used to go almost every day and pass an hour with a poor, decrepit old pauper, in order to cheer him up. If ever Mr. Bright was, as Mr. Smith said, "severe," this was only with foes who could fight him. To the poor and the lowly he never had anything but a kind word.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 29.

For Liverpool.

Ataka s—152 bales hemp, A M Saiwalla; 56 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 66 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; and 500 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

Iran s—5,462 dholls coir yarn, T Lowjee; 100 bales cotton coir, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 200 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 1,500 cwts myrabolums, K Veerjee; 200 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; and 600 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Clan Sinclair s—2,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 27 bales cotton, B and A Hormarjee; 350 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 160 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 60 bales wool, B Boga; and 65 bales wool, D Nagjee.

Aston Hall s—100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; and 550 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For London.

Bokhara s—15 cases nutmegs, P Lalljee; 13 cases nutmegs, G Lalljee.

Ganges s—375 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and, Co; 1,341 cwts rapeseed, 12 cwts bristles and 165 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 68 cwts dry ginger, K H J Mamed; 110 cwts gum olibanum, A Hassum: and 1 case woolen chadders and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

For Hull.

Volturno s—225 cwts myrabolums, J Essa; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ataka s—416 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Falls of Inversnaid s—8,100 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; and 220 cwts coir yarn, D Damodhar.

For Dunkirk.

Strathearn s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

Asia s—565 cwts castorseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Antwerp.

Niagara s—174 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1 cwts ground nuts, E Spinner and Co; 40 cwts gum Arabic, F Hurst and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 400 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros; 5 casks alizarine colour, S Naraen and Co; and 60 cwts gum Arabic, F Hurst.

For Naples.

D Balduino s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon andCo

For Leghorn.

B Balduino s—100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; and 4,003 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Venice.

Juno s— 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Olympus s—184 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; and 400 cwts castorseed, E Spinner and Co.

For Genoa.

Falls of Inversnaid s—110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

D Balduino s—700 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

For Trieste.

Maple Branch s—220 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co: 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 220 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 100lbs white stone, M A Samsoodin and Co; and 165 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Juno s—1,430 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co.

Olympus s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Hamburg.

Excelsior s—20 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Volturno s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Hongkong.

Kashgar s—1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 562 bales twist, B R Mody; 122 bales twist, Eduljee Sorabjee; 30 bales twist, Lyon and Co; 146 bales cotton and 250 bales twist, D P Marker; 50 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 31 bales cotton, S Sudetrai; 200 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 25 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manfg. Co Ld; 7 packages Cambay stones, E Noordin and Co; 71 bales twist, N J Ebraham; 30 bales twist, S J David and Co; 75 bales twist, N J Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, C Ebram; 30 cases opium, P and O Company; and 96 cases opium, the Bombay and Persia S N Co Ld.

For Kobe.

Kashgar s—30 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ld; 20 bales twist, Lyon and Co; 150 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 100 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co, Ld; and 25 bales twist, S S Sassoon.

For Yokohama.

Kashgar s—17 bales twist, Lyon and Co; and 15 bales twist, S E Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Bancoora s—212 bales cotton, R Luchmandas; and 130 bales cotton, B Hurdayall.

For Port Said.

Imperator s—44 cwts gum olibanum, J Fachiri.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 26.

From London.

Kerbella s—6 casks zinc white colour and 10 casks oil paint, The Chartered Bank of I A and C; and 1 pipe Port, M. Russee and Co.

Horn Head s—26 cases provisions, The Chartered Bank of I A and C.

Govino s—4 casks zinc paint, C Muljee; 50 drums raw linseed oil, A C A Hoosein; 15 cases brass sheets, M G Hoosein; 6 rolls sheet lead, A Bhoyjee; and 10 rolls sheet lead, K Jeewa.

Sutlej s—41 cases aniline dye, H Tyabjee; 16 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; and 115 cases beer, Glade and Co.

From Liverpool.

Niagara s—500 boxes bar soap, A M Hussonally; 250 boxes bar soap, A Ebram; and 40 boxes soap, E Allibhoy.

Clan Sinclair s—100 boxes candle, A Ebrahim; 14 casks hoes, T Abdoolally; 53 cases provisions, &c, Treacher and Co; and 2 hogsheads whisky, Grindlay, Groom and Co.

Asia s—14 cases yellow metal sheets, K Hemchand; 2 casks chemicals and 100 drums caustic soda, Owen and Okell: 16 barrels lubricating oil, J M Heyn and Co; and 4 cases german silver wire, D Khanbhoy.

From Hull.

Volturno s—50 drums linseed oil, A Jeewajee and Co; and 121 cases glass, Byramjee Shapurji.

From Venice.

Clyde s—12 cases beads, M Essoofbhoy

From Hamburg.

Peshawar s—17 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee.

From Antwerp.

Sutlej s—13 cases aniline dye, S Popat.

From Rotterdam.

Sutlej s—30 cases cheese, F Fischer and Co.

From Hamburg.

Drachenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy.

From Bordeaux.

Sutlej s—105 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

From Glasgow.

Asia s—40 cases rum, 30 cases brandy, 10 cases bitters, and 175 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cawasjee.

Clan Sinclair s—25 cases whisky and 50 cases claret, John Fleming and Co.

A rather amusing action is going on at the Belfast Assizes by Mr. Walter Bentley, the actor against Mr. Moore, dramatic critic of the Belfast *News Letter*, and Mr. Henderson, proprietor, for a disparaging criticism of the performance of himself as Romeo, and his wife as Juliet, in the Theatre Royal, Belfast. The defence was fair comment. The actor in his evidence stated that he had received scant justice from the critic since one evening when he chanced to fall fast asleep at his hotel while the critic was reading to him a drama that he had written.

A paragraph in the *Pall Mall Gazette* headed "The Loyalist Plan of Campaign" says :—Irish landlords and their friends appear determined to carry out the plan of colonizing the Plan of Campaign estates with Protestant farmers. A meeting was held yesterday under the presidency of the Duke of Abercorn, and it was decided to prosecute this method of combating the Plan of Campaign. A fund is to be raised for the purpose, and five trustees are to be appointed, of whom the Duke of Abercorn and Lord Stalbridge will be two. If the system in question be adopted on a considerable scale, it will lead to serious results.

One of Mr. Bright's good stories of the stormy days of the Anti-Corn Law League was to this effect :—At one of the committee meetings a good deal of despondency prevailed for some reason or other with regard to their prospects of success. A messenger arrived unexpectedly, and handed in the following resolution from one of the branches: —"Go on; Kirkburton will stand by you." The thing passed into a phrase, he would say, and "whenever we were disheartened one would say to another, 'Let us go on, for Kirkburton will stand by us." Kirkburton thus, it may be, immortalised, is a large village near Huddersfield.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British s s Alhena, 1,493 tons, Captain J Barker, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Middlesbrough with a general cargo and 6 tons of gunpowder.

The s s Kaveri, 543 tons, Captain H Keyzar, sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and 30, deck passengers.

The s s Excelsior, 1,201 tons, Captain J Cornforth, sailed yesterday evening for Hamburg via Canal with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurjehan, 1,936 tons, Captain W Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aleppy with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

The British s s Runic, 3,045 tons, Captain J Thompson, arrived in harbour on last Sunday evening from Cardiff, with a cargo of 5,418 tons of coal. She is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

The British s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain R Poland, which arrived in harbour on last Sunday morning, from Cardiff, brought a cargo of 5,597 tons of coal. She is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain T M Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday noon from Calcutta and Coasts with a general cargo and the Revd Mr and Mrs C W Dilgar and 4 children Mr and Mrs J W Best, and 3 children and Colonel A D Campbell, as saloon passengers; and 25 deck passengers from Calcutta and Coast ports.

The MacIver Line s s Niagara, 2,044 tons, Captain J M Conochie, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Canal, with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers :—Miss Clough, Mrs D Young, and Miss Young, Captain and Mrs Candy and infant, Mrs Younghusband, nurse and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Mr Hilliard, Colonel Clifford, Mr Nicholson, and Mr Marten.

The B I S N Co's s s Chindwara 1,486 tons, Captain B Smith, which sailed last Saturday for Calcutta and Coast Ports with a general cargo and Surgeon Major Slaughter as cabin passenger for Negapatam, and Captain G C Atkinson, and 3 servants for Mangalore and 25 deck passengers for Calcutta, etc, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, having been put back for Bombay on account of her engines having broken down.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—April 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2321	Russell	B	W&A.Graham&Co.
,, Hy. Balckow	639	Doert	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Olympus	1603	Pollard	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Volturno	1537	Watson	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Aston Hall	2284	Hill	L	Edward Bates & Co
,, Strathearn	1851	Diarmid	N	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Juno	1567	Skinner	O	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Excelsior	1212	Cornforth	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	2	H. Cassum & Co.
,, D. Balduino	3044	Canepa	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Kashgar	1555	Gadd	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Niagara	2044	Maconachie.	6	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Imperator	2411	Bettinger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, M. Branch	1735	Ritson	8	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Ataka	2471	Newel	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Hopetown	1365	Prentice	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Falls of Inversnaid	1709	Bardo	16	W.&A.Graham&Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Runic (s)	Thompson	Cardiff, April 6.
29	Alhena (s)	Barker	Middlesbro', Mar 15.
	Nurjehan (s)	Mason	Alleppey, April 24.
	Chindwara (s)	Smith	Put back from Sea.
	Canara (s)	Williams	Calcutta, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Kaveri (s)	Keyzar	Mauritius.
	Niagara (s)	Conochie	Antwerp.
	Excelsior (s)	Cornforth	Hamburg.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Nurjehan, for Calcutta and Coast.
,, Henry Balckow, for Aden, Hodeida & Massowa.
,, Karagola, for Kurrachee and Kutch Coast.
,, D. Balduino, for Genoa, Venice and Trieste.
,, Ganges, for China.
,, Siam, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April			
26	N. Bordeaux s	Thompin	Gaudeloupe, Feb 23.
	Madras s	Houghton	Rangoon, April 18.
	Valiant, ship	Douglas	Bombay, March 30.
	Pauliac, bq	Radice	Madagascar, Feb 3.

DEPARTURES.

April 26.—Steamers Kristna and Shahjehan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April		
25	Asia s	Calcutta.
	Niobe s	Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

April.		
25	Aspatria s	Calcutta.
	Maharaja s	Bombay.
	Himalaya s	Calcutta.
	Niobe s	Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Aden, April 22.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
Feb. 21	John Pender s s	Perkin	Sea
Apr. 1	Penguin H M's	King Hull	Zanzibar
9	Staffetta It Corvette	Porcelli	Somali Coast
10	Lady Armstorng	Abbott	Cardiff
12	Denbighshire	Vywyan	London
15	Galileo It Carvetta.	De P Gustavo.	Mussowa
16	Stanley	Mohn	Akyab
	Sutlej	Worcester	London
	Goorkha	Henderson	London
17	Benlarig	Freeman	Bassein
	Africa	Ghadazzo	Mussowa
	Isla de Mindanao	Galiana	Liverpool
	Oroye	Studdart	London
	Valetta	Atkinson	Sydney
	Thames	Seaton	Calcutta
18	Elton	Campbell	Cardiff
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay
	Meteore F G Boat	Sauveur	Obock
	Akbar	Baldwin	Jeddah
	Seine	Seymour	Rangoon
19	Reina Mercedes	Agarte	Manilla
	Lombardy	Langborne	Bombay
	Ziga Zag	Burtow	Hodeida
	Golconda	Loutitt	Hamburg
20	Yarra	Paydenot	Coconada
	Inchborva	Eno	Sydney
	Martha	Hassenwicker	Calcutta
	Olympia	Care	Cardiff
21	Mecca	Skinner	Zanzibar
	Tenasserim I G	Casey	Zaila
	Bagne	Egan	Cardiff
	Chicago	Morgan	Bombay
	Oxus	Rapatel	Marseilles
	Yangt'se	Lormier	Shanghai
	Jumna	Burkitt	Brisbane
	Tritos	Bleichen	Rangoon
23	Domenico Balduino.	Dodero	Genoa

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
Apr. 16	Stanley	Mohn	Port Said F O
	Sutlej	Worcester	Bombay
	Goorkha	Henderson	Calcutta
17	Lady Armstrong	Abbott	Diamond Island
	Galileo It Carvetta.	De P Gustavo.	Mussowa
	Benlarig	Freeman	Port Said F O
	Isla de Mindanao	Galiana	Manilla
	Oroya	Studdart	Sydney
18	Penguin H M's	King Hull	Berbera
	Africa	Ghadazzo	Mussowa
	Valetta	Atkinson	London
	Thames	Seaton	Marseilles
	Akbar	Baldwin	Bombay
19	Seine	Seymour	Port Said F O
	Reina Mercedes	Agarte	Liverpool
	Lombardy	Langborne	Jeddah
20	Golconda	Loutitt	London
	Yarra	Paydenot	Marseilles
	Inchborva	Eno	London
21	Martha	Hassenwicker.	Zanzibar
	Bagne	Egan	Zanzibar
	Oxus	Rapatel	Shanghai
	Yangt'se	Lormier	Marseilles
	Jumna	Burkitt	London
	Tritos	Bleichen	Malta F O
22	Siam	Weighell	Bombay
	Ziga Zag	Burtow	Suez
	Chicago	Morgan	Hull
	Domenico Balduino,	Dodero	Bombay
23	Mecca	Skinner	Bombay

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 28.

Goldie, Lt-Col, Bl, R E, on leave, from Lahore.
Gordon, Capt., Bo, 2nd Rl Dub Fus, on leave, from Nusserabad.
Dalzell, 2nd Lieut, Bo 2nd Lanc Fus, on duty, to Scotland.
Pratt, Surgn, Bo, Bo M S, on duty, to England.
Lumsden, Surgn, Bl, I M S, on duty, to England.
Lawson, Capt, Ms, 14th M I, from leave, to England
Leishman, Lieut, 1st Border Regt, from sick leave, to England
Lyon, Col, Bl 5th Goorkhas, on furlough, from Abbottabad.
Downing, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Rl Dub Fusrs, from sick leave, to England.
Pottinger, Vet Surg, Bo A V D, on duty, from Poona.
Campbell, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd Middlesbro, on duty, from England.
Lamb, Capt, Bl, 1st Leinster Regt, from leave, to England.
Browne, Col, Bl, R E, from furlough, to England.
Nicholets, Capt, Bo, 5th Bo L I, from furlough, to England.
Lindsell, Capt, Bl, C E, on sick leave, to Port Blair.
Farquhar, Depy Surgn-Genl, Ms, I M S, on leave, from England.
Hotham, Capt, Bl, Rl Sussex Regt, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Cates, Depy Surgn-Genl, Bo, I M S, from privilege leave, from England.
Salmon, Lt-Col, Bo S C, on special leave, from England.

April 29.

Broke Smith, Depy Surgn-Genl, Bl, Med Staff, on leave, from Lucknow.
Gordon, Col, Ms, 23rd NL I, from furlough, from England.
Bellingham, Capt, M Adjt H V, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Riddell, Capt, Ms, D A G Musketry, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Amini, Surgn, Bo I M S, on duty, from Poona,

DEPARTURES.—April 28.

Gordon, Captain, Bo, 2nd Rl DubnFus from leave, to Neemuch.

April 29.

Salmon, Major, Bl, 3rd Infty H C, from leave, to Hingoli.
Maltby, Major, Bl, 2nd Infy, H C, from furlough, to Jalna.
Hodgkinson, Capt, Bo, Adjt, Bo, V R C, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Baker, Lieut, Bo, 2nd P W O Grs, Bo I, from leave, to Poona.
Lawson, Capt, Ms, 14th M I, from leave, to Bellary.
Johnson, Capt, Bo R A, on duty, to Deesa.
Nicholets, Capt, Bo, 5th Bo L I, to rejoin Regt, to Baroda.
Hanbury, Lieut, Bl, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Jullunder.

April 30.

Lyon, Col, Bl 5th Goorkhas, on furlough, to England.
Broke, Smith, Depy Surgn-General, Bl, M S, on sick leave, to England.
Lindsell, Capt, Bl, C E, on furlough, to England.
Bellingham, Capt, Ms, Adjt, H V Rifles, on leave, to England.
Riddell, Capt, Ms, D A G Musketry, on leave, to England.
Hotham, Capt, Bl, R Sussex Regt, on leave, to England.
Southey, Lieut, Bo, 3rd Baluchis, on leave, to England.
Goldie, Lt-Col, Bl, R E, on leave, to England.
Steele, L L, Capt, Bo, Distr Staff, on priv leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 30, 1889.

1. The following unclaimed prizes can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters, if not claimed before the 7th of May, the prizes will be forfeited.—Lieut. Sharp, Rs. 10; Vol. Bowie, Rs. 15; Vol. Mackesson, Rs. 10; Lieut. Jefferies, Rs. 15; Corpl. A. Sharp, Rs. 35; Sergt.-Major Melvin, Rs. 35; Lieut. Devlin, Rs. 10; Vol. J. J. D'Souza, Rs. 10; Vol. C. A. Ingle, Rs. 20; Cadet O'Brien, Rs. 5; Sergt. McDonald, Rs. 5; and Vol. Pridmore, Rs. 5.

2. 2nd Lieut. H. R. H. Wilkinson is granted two months' leave of absence from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON.
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding B. V. Artillery

Bombay, April 30, 1889.

1. There will be a general meeting of the Battery at 8-30 p.m. on Saturday next, the 4th proximo. At 9 p.m. on the same date the prizes and medals for the Battery Competitions will be distributed by Brigadier-General T. Budgen, after which there will be a Smoking Concert.

2. The following promotions are ordered :—Br. S. W. Chart to be Corpr., vice Baker resigned; Br. J. Beckerley to be Corpl. vice Brown, resigned; Actg. Br. H. Hoyles to be Bombr. vice Chart, promoted; Actg.-Br. C. E. Nixon to be Bombr vice Bekerley, promoted; Gr. H. W. Barrow to be Actg.-Br. vice Hoyles, promoted; and Gr. Carter to be Actg-Br. vice Nixon promoted.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.,
Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

HIGH COURT.—April 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

539-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Doorgapursad Ganeshdas vs Jankidas Harnandrai and others—Part-heard.
426-88—Mirza, H K—Mirza Hoosein Khan vs Ziaoon Nissa Ladli Begum and others.
65-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Gunput Maneckji Patel vs Hakma Lalla and others.
149-89—Pestonji and R—Bhabhootsing Deepchund vs Nathooram Kessoridas—Roughton and B.
158-89—Khunderao M—Runchordas Toolsidas vs Sadanund Essoba.
160-89—Little, S F ane N—G and Salmon and others vs. Bhanji Jaitha and others.
163-89—Ardesir, H and D—Ebrahim Peer Mahomed and others vs Hoosanbhoy Shaik Hassanally.
166-89—In person—Ramchund Megha and others vs Sadanund Esoba.
170-89—In person—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Premchund Roychund.
174-89—Chalk, W and S—Haji Abdul Latiff Balladina and another vs James Roach.
185-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Haji Mahomed Haji Jackaria vs Javerilal Kunayalal.
192-89—Chalk, W and S—Haji Adum Haji Abdul Latiff vs Sobhagchund Dolutchund.

Motions.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs. James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O—Part-heard.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 27th April as compared with the statement of the 18th April, 1889 :—

Liabilities.	April 18. Rs.	April 27. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,10,781	48,90,834
do. do. at Branches	40,59,263	43,88,854
Other Deposits	2,41,83,258	2,54,44,003
Post Bills	9,176	9,176
Cash Credits undrawn	7,28,161	6,04,687
Rs.	4,69,40,612	4,79,87,554
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	42,56,933	42,50,531
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	26,54,291	28,05,022
Loans on Security of do	1,16,46,870	1,05,14,844
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,025	5,705
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,01,69,166	2,14,29,886
Stamps, &c.,	26,041	26,132
Dead Stock ...... Rs. 6,11,084 Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,26,084	3,26,084
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,49,741	1,78,691
Cash and Currency Notes	76,07,491	84,50,656
	4,69,40,612	4,79,87,554

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 28th April, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·724
Temperature of the Air	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·790
of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	80·9
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, SW, WSW, W. WNW, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	194

* From midnight to midnight.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 22.

Schoolmaster W. H. Gardner, attached to the Royal Artillery, Rawal Pindi, and Schoolmistress Hampton, attached to the 3rd Dragoon Guards, are detailed for duty at Jutogh during the summer season 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:

Station Staff, Fyzabad.—Lieutenant Colonel G T Morris, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Station Staff Officer vice Davis, appointed to the District Staff. Dated 25th February 1889.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant W. N. Campbell, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Jones, seconded for employment in the Burma Police.

8th Bengal Infantry.—Surgeon H. W. Pilgrim to the officiating medical charge of the Regiment, vice Surgeon P. de-Conceicao, granted leave.

9th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant G. T. Widdicombe, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Weller promoted Wing Commander.

12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment.—Lieutenant W. H. Maning, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Morton seconded for employment in the Burma Police.

16th Lucknow Regiment,—Lieutenant A S Begbie, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Shawe, seconded for employment in the Burma Police.

23rd Pioneers.—Lieutenant R C Lye, Offg. Wing Officer 5th Bengal Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

35th Sikhs.—2nd Lieutenant E C Rowcroft, Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. Dated 23rd March 1889.

36th Sikhs.—2nd Lieutenant W A Bailey, Gloucestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. Dated 24th March 1889.

38th Bengal Infantry.—Captain G B Austin, Wing Officer 3rd Bengal Infantry, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, with effect from date of joining, vice Gowan, officiating as Commandant.

39th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant F. A. Kingston, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Griffiths, appointed to the 17th Bengal Cavalry.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Major W. L. Wreford, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, will be placed on retired pay on the 10th May 1889.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Captain J Rose, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, will be placed on retired pay on the 2nd May 1889.

Military Works Department.—Lieutenants J R L Macdonald and A J H Swiney, Royal Engineers, are transferred from the Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works, to the Head Quarters of the Inspector General of Military Works.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain :—

Lieutenants F A L Powell, G S Duffus, M S C Campbell, and C H Chepmell, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :

2nd Lieutenants A F E Stiffe, and C A Melony, Royal Artillery.

2nd Lieutenants G Watling, W Bowden-Smith, and M M Kirk, R Lancaster Regt.

2nd Lieutenant H. H. Hartington, Lincolnshire Regiment.

2nd Lieutenant W. Donnan, Lincolnshire Regiment.

2nd Lieutenant J. J. Howley, Lincolnshire Regiment.

2nd Lieutenant C. S. Dodgson, East Surrey Regiment.

2nd Lieutenant W. E. A. C. Harvey, Royal Innis. Fusiliers.

2nd Lieutenant E. J. Buckley, Royal Innis. Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :

2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment—Captain W. Hotham, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Medical Staff—Surgeon R. I. Power, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Staff.—Captain L C Dundas, DSO, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Delhi, on private affairs, for ninety days, to British Garhwal.

1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment.—Captain E A I Pym to Kashmir, from date of availing himself of it, to the 31st August 1889, pending retirement from the service.

North Lancashire Regiment.—Lieutenant G R de H Smith (Officiating Wing Officer on probation 30th Punjab Infantry), to Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Captain M K Martin, to Australia, on private affairs, for ninety days, from date of availing himself of it, under Rule X of the Furlough Regulations of 1875. The first sixty days will be on full Staff pay, under subsidiary Rule III.

14th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant O C Armstrong, on private affairs, in India, from the 20th August to the 15th October 1888, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

19th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant A G Medley, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it, to the 14th October 1889, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenant R D Petrie, Royal Engineers, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from 15th April to 14th October 1889, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

24th Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon-Major H J Linton to Kashmir, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it, to the 15th October 1889, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 23rd April.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :

No 2 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant H W Iles, No 2 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade Cinque Ports Division, to be subaltern, vice Lieutenant R. W. Fuller, promoted. Dated 31st March 1889.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—2nd Lieutenant H. H. F. Turner, East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. Dated 1st April 1889.

45th Sikhs.—Lieutenant E. F. Griffin, Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation. Dated 26th March 1889.

Lieutenant P. W. Galloway, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, is appointed Railway Transport Officer, Allahabad, with effect from 17th February 1889, vice Captain Benson, proceeded to England.

Captain J. E. Nixon, Garrison Instructor, is transferred from Kasauli to Kurpa Tal.

Military Works Department.—Captain H. Finnis, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, to the Murree Division, Military Works.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the Standards mentioned, agreeably to Section 24, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II.

1st April 1889.

High Proficiency in Persian.

Surgeon D B Spencer, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant P W D Brockman, Royal Artillery, probationer, Bengal S C.

High Proficiency in Urdu.

Sub-Conductor W. Davis, Ordnance Department.

Higher Standard in Hindustani.

Lieutenant J C Rimington, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant H de T Phillips, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant G. E. D. Elsmie, Yorkshire Light Infantry, probationer, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant F L Moor, Staff Corps.

The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Captain G N Monro, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, in G G C C, dated 13th February 1889, page 48, is extended to the 20th June 1889.

The leave granted to Lieutenant R E Galindo, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, in G O C Cs, dated 3rd November 1886, page 548, 30th May 1887, page 273, 8th October 1887, page 568, and 19th April 1888, page 138, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :

Royal Artillery.—2nd Lieutenant D H Cameron, K Battery 3rd Brigade, for six moths, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence

Hampshire Regiment.—2nd Lieutenant W C Scott (Wing Officer on probation 38th Bengal Infantry), to Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

21st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant W Thuillier to Kashmir, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to the 15th October 1889, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas.—Lieutenant A W A Howell, in India, on private affairs, from the 15th September to the 20th October 1888, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps in extension of the sixty days' privilege leave granted him by the General Officer Commanding the Lahore Division.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 1 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TEA DUSTS of Unequalled Excellence. GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE DUST, PEKOE DUST, and PEKOE SOUCHONG and CONGOU DUSTS at Annas 11, 10 and 8 per lb. respectively.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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SUN UMBRELLAS.—White or Cream, Lined Green over Ribs English-made, stout Frames, good natural Sticks, full size, Rs. 5.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BASSINETTE.—Our Novelties in Children's Perambulators with reversible Hoods and Rubber Tyres from Rs. 35, to hand. Apply sharp to save disappointment. SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—A lady's SADDLE with safety Stirrup, nearly new, by Davis, with bridle complete, Rs. 80. Cost eleven guineas. Apply to Messrs. DUNNETT & Co, Saddlers.

LOST.—Toy Terrier BITCH, black head, and spot on back. Answers to "Ruby." Reward on returning to Hugh Rowbotham, 7, Church Gate Street.

QUALITY being the first consideration KANGRA VALLEY and CEYLON TEA, Mokha and Ceylon Coffee, and Trichinopoly Cigars can be had from DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, cheaper than elsewhere.

WANTED a good RIDING HORSE or PONY. Must be good galloper and cheap.

A SIZING and WEAVING MASTER of 15 years' standing is open to an engagement either in Bombay or Up-country.—Apply to "W. C. A.," care of this paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY fully qualified SHORTHAND REPORTER. Apply, stating qualifications, giving references and salary required, to "REPORTER," care of this office.

WANTED.—TWELVE BOYS for the Choir of St. Nicholas Church. Apply to Rev. H. D. BERESFORD, S. John's House. Umarkhadi.

OPEN TO ENGAGEMENT.—A European Elderly Man as General Servant, Steward or Coachman to any Lady or Gentleman or Native Prince. Can speak Two Native Languages fluently, and bear good references. Apply to "D.," care of this paper.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN desires COMFORTABLE HOME with private English Family residing in or near the Fort. SHARPLES, care of this paper.

BILLIARD CHALK. As. 2 per doz. ; Tips, 100, Rs. 1-1; Cues from Rs. 1-12 ; Cement, Wafers, and Spots, As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 19, Apollo, Street.

LANOWLEE HOTEL OPENED for SEASON VISITORS. Charges Rs. 3 per day per head.—SHAPOORJEE BOMANJEE IRANEE Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

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TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

WATERBURY WATCHES FOR THE WRIST.—The New, Small, Short Wind, Ladies' Watch is the Best and Cheapest. Complete, with Strap, for Rs. 16.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

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LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SACCHARINE PALLETS Annas 14 per box, Tube Annas 8. Granular Citrate of Magnesia Annas 8, per bottle, Refreshing Saline Re. 1.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.—A very fine and varied assortment of elegantly designed Iced Water Jugs, ranging in price from Rs. 35 to Rs. 80. They also form most suitable Presents.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY.—DIAMOND RINGS, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Lockets, Charms, Hair-pins, Thimbles, Pen and Pencils, Scarf-pins, Scent-bottles, Buttons and Links.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners, 15, Meadow Street.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

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LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
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" " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, cutlery, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, hanging and table lamps &c., &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. Sheriff, Son & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road No 93, near Mody Bay, the very handsome and valuable French-polished, blackwood, teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, the property of Dr. M M. Bose, M. D., L R. C P. The same comprises sofas with cushions, chairs, easy chairs, round, writing, dressing, washing and dining table, teapoys, cabinets, pier tables, cornerwhat-nots, wardrobes, clothes, presses, cupboards, chest of drawer, meatsafes, dumb-waiters, fancy table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, hatstand, towel horses, double and single bed-steads, China matting, copper utensils, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, April 30, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF FORT POLICE COURT FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Fort, by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the following old furniture, &c., consisting of advocates' tables, witness boxes, prisoners' dock, railing, chairs, benches, screens, hanging punkas, platforms, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 30, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

THE latest news by wire regarding Cotton from Liverpool and America was included in our report under Saturday evening's date. Financial quotations had not altered in London since Friday ; nor had the General Produce Markets undergone any change. A press telegram announces that the Treasury offers to redeem fifteen millions of Consols on the 14th May at 101⅓.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay's return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	4,19,947
" " Branches	Inc.	"	3,29,591
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	12,60,745
Government Securities	Dec.	"	6,399
Loans	Dec.	"	11,32,026
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	12,60,720
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	71,050
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	8,43,165

The comparatively easier state of the money market is illustrated by the Presidency Bank's return issued this afternoon, which shows an increase in the Cash Balance of nearly 8½ lakhs since the previous Saturday. In one of the items in the statement which go to indicate the fluctuations of the trade demand, the figures given above show a material increase ; but against the larger amount in Bills discounted there had been a considerable falling off in Loans, while private Deposits had largely increased, leaving the nett decrease in trade requirements at over 11¼ lakhs, Government withdrawals having reduced the balance to the figures given.

The Wheat and Seed markets have been closed to-day ; and in other branches of business the new week has begun with the quiet feeling which was noticeable at the end of last week. In Cotton transactions have been upon a very moderate scale compared with what was doing a short time ago, and the weaker tone with which the market opened has found expression in a general decline of Re. 1 per candy in prices. The ready purchases have consisted principally of Julgaum, at Rs. 215-6 ; with a little Dhulia, at Rs. 200 ; Dhollera, at Rs. 219 ; and Kutch, at Rs. 203. Some Dharwar has also been taken at Rs. 223½ ; and "Good" Westerns, for May delivery, at Rs. 215 per candy.

FREIGHTS.—Last week's quotations are repeated for ready business, but the market remains quiet and no fresh engagements of importance have transpired.

EXCHANGE opened at Saturday's closing rates for Bank and Private Paper, and the market has been very quiet and somewhat irregular ; and although 3 months' sight Credits have been quoted at 1s. 4 13-32d. better could probably have been done for this mail. Not much business, however, has been passing on any line. For Bank Telegraphic 1s. 4 3-16d has been named for all May transfer, and other forward rates are as before. The feeling was steady at closing.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·73.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At the near approach of the April settlement, Fours have sustained a smart decline. The quotation for cash and for the account now being closed was 100 3-16 in the morning ; but the rate subsequently touched par, and closed at 100⅛, the quotation for the May account having declined to 100¼. For 4½ per cents. 103½ nominal is still named.

SHARES.—There has been a languid enquiry for Mill Scrip to-day, and the little that has been done has generally resulted in lower quotations being established. We quote a decline of Rs. 10 in Queen Mill Shares, at Rs. 890 ; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Luckmidas Khimji and Oriental, at Rs. 600, Rs. 1,265, and Rs. 425, respectively. Manockji Petit are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 1,265. Bank of Bombay Shares are Rs. 1¼ higher, at Rs. 977½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	977½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		122
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	116

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	725
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	270
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	235
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	140
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	330
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,070
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..		210
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,520
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	510
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	210	450	All	Rs. 45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	432½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	405
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	All	£3-16-9	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£100	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	158
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil.	85
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	5.0	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	82xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,475
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	865
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	475
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs	18
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	41	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	390
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'f'g. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	220
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	22
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	1325
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 40
M. M. Mody & Co.					90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

JONES—April 25, at "Ravenscroft," Lahore, the wife of A E Jones, L D S, Dental Surgeon, of a son.

MACNISH—April 26, at Greenwood, Dibrooghur, Assam, the wife of Hugh Macnish, of a daughter.

ORCHARD—April 20, at Kotri, the wife of F W S Orchard, of a son.

DEATHS.

COX—April 21, at Khagole, Dinapore, Percy, the beloved son of Mr and Mrs E W Cox.

FOOTE—April 22, at Dharwar, John Ridgway, second son of William Foote, S M R, aged 9 months and 22 days.

GAISFORD—March 30, at Kathgodam, of cholera, Surgn Martin Gaisford, I M D, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, N-W P, aged 33 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1889.

OUR London correspondent mentions this week that the Secretary of State for India has convened a Conference for the 8th of next month to consider the measures to be taken for reducing the amount of impurity in Indian wheat shipped to England. The Conference will mark an important stage in a movement which had its origin in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and with which the Government of Bombay have evinced a more than platonic sympathy. Rather more than a year ago the Chamber of Commerce discussed this subject at a meeting in which the local wheat trade was fully represented. The result of its deliberations was that the London and Liverpool Corn Trade Associations were addressed on the subject. The Chamber recommended that the refraction on "Choice" and No. 1 Club wheat shipped to England should be fixed at not over two per cent, the admixture of other than Soft White being limited to six per cent. in Choice wheat, and to thirteen per cent. in No. 1 wheat. The Liverpool Association was of the two the more amenable to the suggestion of the Bombay Chamber. For although they did not see their way to reduce the percentage of White wheat in the "Choice" standards, they agreed to a basis in which dirt, seeds, and grain other than wheat was limited to two per cent. With the London Association the Chamber was less successful. The Association took up the position that no demand had been made on the part of buyers to alter the terms of the existing form of contract for Indian wheat, and that as there was a difference of opinion on the part of sellers it did not see its way to carry out the Bombay Chamber's resolution. The subject, however, was not allowed to drop, notwithstanding that no practical results had arisen from the intervention of the Chamber a year ago. The India Office soon after were persuaded to show a practical interest in the question. Mr. John McDougall, a well known Mark Lane expert, was instructed by Lord Cross to report upon the subject, and the result of his report was to so fully impress the Secretary of State with the necessity for detailed inquiry that arrangements were made for obtaining the opinion of the milling interest throughout the United Kingdom. The significance of the observations collected from amongst the millers will be understood when it is remembered that the London Corn Trade Association had alleged the indifference of buyers as a reason why no alteration should be made in the "Fair Average Quality" form of contract. We have before us a copious and, we presume, a fairly selected collection of extracts from the answers of millers to the questions that had been circulated with Mr. McDougall's report amongst the trade. There seems to have been but one amongst the seven hundred and odd millers who was quite content with things as they are. In terms of eloquent indifference this jolly miller gave a new reading to the Miller of the Dee's refrain, "I care for nobody, not I, and nobody cares for me." He writes, "the millers can take care of themselves ; please let them alone. I buy wheat for what I think it is worth, dirt and all." This gentleman's reply is the only evidence that we have seen that supports the London Association's excuse for non-intervention. On all hands there is proof that, so far from being indifferent, the trade is as a whole keenly concerned with the present method of preparing Indian wheat for export. Over and over again we find millers complaining that they have had to give up the use of Indian wheat on the ground of its impurity. Bearing in mind that more than one witness speaks of Indian wheat as being the finest in the world, it is lamentable to read such an experience as this tendered by a miller at Great Yarmouth :—"I was the first to introduce Indian wheats into the Eastern Counties, and I used about two thousand five hundred tons annually. But owing to the increasing impurities I have had to discontinue using them." A Suffolk Miller writes in the same strain :—"I have used considerable quantities of Indian wheat, but have now discontinued using it on account of impurities." A Bath mill has almost discontinued its use for the same reason. And another miller reports that though he had one lot to try, he did not find it worth while to go on using such impure stuff. Witness after witness testifies to the same thing. And over and over again we are told of the splendid future that there would be before the Indian Wheat Trade if only wheat were sent to England in a clean condition. One miller says that he would use four times as much as he does if the wheat were clean. The only millers indeed who are not at a disadvantage in dealing with Indian wheat are those who, having cleaning machinery, are able without much difficulty to bring it into fairly good condition. But cleaning machinery is expensive, and the smaller millers cannot afford it. There is, therefore, a large class of millers at home who are practically debarred from the use of Indian wheat. For example, a miller at Tewkesbury writes :—"My mill is a small one, and it is not worth my while to put up the necessary cleaning machinery to deal with the impure Indian wheat. I therefore am unable to use it." As to the remedy for a state of things so demonstrably hurtful to the Indian Wheat Trade there seems to be a widely prevalent belief in a two per cent. refraction clause as a substitute for the very vague and fluctuating "Fair Average Quality" standard now in use. Vague and uncertain it clearly is, as it apparently may mean one thing to-day and something very different a fortnight later. A Liverpool miller describes it as a moveable standard of quality, and other witnesses testify to the same thing. A refraction of two per cent. seems to be generally favoured ; and in fact no fewer than four hundred and twenty-nine millers express their warm approval of a form of contract limiting the admixture of dirt, seeds, and grain other than wheat to two per cent. After this we ought to hear no more of the indifference of the trade as a reason for not dealing with this question. The trade when appealed to on the subject gives expression to very earnest and very real convictions upon it. "You are doing good work for England and for India," writes one of the respondents to the India Office queries—a confession which will convey no little gratification to Mr. Forbes Adam and those who have been associated with him in Bombay in bringing this question under discussion. The next stage in the movement must be entered upon by giving the widest possible publicity in the vernaculars to the opinions which have been collected by the India Office. Doubtless the great obstacle to amendment has hitherto lain in England rather than in India. The trade has been content with foul wheat, and so long as the practice was fixed in accordance with the resolution of the London Association, to which we have referred, an amendment was impossible. An effective demand for Indian Wheat may now be looked for in England. And Indian agriculturists and those associated with them in bringing wheat to market will find it to their interest to conform to it. That clean wheat can be had in India—wheat with a refraction as low as one per cent. even—is not outside the range of experience. But the customs of the trade have deprived cleanliness of its due. Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Co., who have started steam-threshing in the Punjab tell the Secretary of State of cases in which they have threshed wheat for a ryot, producing a sample "beautifully clean and bright that would have surprised the merchants in Mark Lane," and he has afterwards mixed the dirt with it. And the same thing—or at all events mixing with unclean wheat—would happen in the ordinary course of things so long as the home standards remain what they are. But there seems good reason to hope for the early advent of a better state of things—better alike for the consumer at home and for the cultivator in India.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association a few days ago is an incident that ought not to pass without remark. though we cannot pretend that the Association fills quite the place in public interest that it occupied in the first year or two of its existence. Not that the quality of its work has fallen off. When it does intervene in questions that come under public discussion it does so in an excellent spirit, and its minutes and memorials to Government on questions of the day are almost invariably sober and well reasoned presentations of an aspect of the case which, whether it be acceptable or not, is one that any Government not inspired by the principles of policy enunciated by Mr. J. M. Maclean would always be glad to have presented to it. There are, however, signs of a want of vitality in the organization which cannot well be concealed, and which must impair its usefulness This is to be regretted, as it is unquestionable that the Association has made its mark upon the politics and public life of the Presidency. It contributed in no small degree to the enquiry by Government into the forest grievances of the Thana and Kolaba districts ; it has given due prominence to manifold and manifest defects in the Abkari system ; and it has throughout given voice to an impatience of taxation which is not "ignorant," and which, whether well or ill founded, must find expression in any state of society in which the Government legislate with any regard to popular sentiment. It may be that the Association has not always recognized that much of the increased expenditure of the Imperial Government in recent years has been a matter not of choice but of compulsion. But on the other hand there is never any real danger that the military interest should not be adequately represented at head-quarters, and it is not altogether matter for complaint if the popular associations dwell somewhat exclusively on the economic aspects of military expenditure. The Association should remember that the dialectic strength of their representations to Government will not of itself suffice to obtain for it influence in the councils of the Empire. There should be vitality and representative strength at the back of an organization of this kind, and it is just this which, through regrettable apathy on the part of many who were once energetic in its cause, deprives the Association of the influence which it might possess. There was one incident at the meeting last week to which sufficient prominence has not been given. In moving a resolution expressing regret at the death of Mr. John Bright, Mr. Chandarvarkar narrated an interview which he had with him in England four years ago, in the course of which Mr. Bright expressed his high opinion of Lord Reay, and foretold for him a success in the administration of Bombay which had already, the mover of the resolution said, been abundantly realised. The speaker went on to say that Lord Reay's liberality, his activity, and, above all, his moral courage and impartiality in dealing with all grave public questions had won for him the heartiest esteem and good-will of the people of this Presidency, who now regarded him as a Governor comparable to Mountstuart Elphinstone. This interesting eulogy did not end here. Mr. Chandarvarkar went on to say that so great was the regard of the people of this Presidency for Lord Reay that there was a general feeling that his career as Governor might with advantage be prolonged. Whatever view may be taken of the suggestion it would be a pity not to give due currency to it. It may be that the idea is impracticable, and that the appreciation upon which it is based is a little too flattering. But looked at merely as an answer to the ill-mannered and ill-natured attacks that have been made upon the Governor elsewhere we are not disposed to discourage a manifestation of this kind which would probably never have been made had the censors of Lord Reay been a little less passionate and a little more amenable to reason.

WHILE the claim of the Indian vernaculars to a more adequate recognition in the University curriculum are under discussion, a work has been going on which is putting them to their highest uses, and is doing more than anything we know of to contribute to their literary retention. It is only because such an undertaking demands time that the public have almost forgotten the enterprise begun long since by Mr. Malabari for introducing to the Indian peoples in their vernaculars the by this time classic work of Mr. MaxMuller on "The Origin and Growth of Religion as Illustrated in the Religions of India." The task began in 1882 was a translation into Guzerati, which was warmly welcomed by the Guzerati press, and which has been widely distributed in Western India. Translations into Marathi and Bengali followed, and last year a Hindi version was brought out. There now remain, the Tamil and the Sanskrit translations; when these have been completed, a great work will be within reach of the whole of the greater Indian races, and of so many of the priestly class as have learnt Sanskrit. It need scarcely be pointed out that an undertaking of this kind cannot be self-supporting. Where the object is to create an interest rather than to satisfy one, the initial step necessarily entails much unremunerative labour, and then few men of wealth and influence have been found amongst the various communities in which these works are intended to circulate who have generously co-operated with the scheme. The Tamil translation, we should imagine, will find its natural supporters amongst princes and other leaders of native society in Southern India, just as is Maharashtra and Guzerat, each through its princes and influential men, have liberally contributed to the translation in its own vernacular. The claims of the Sanskrit translation are of a more general nature. Wherever there is an educated Hindu priest, there is a possible reader of the work as soon as it is translated into Sanskrit.* Here the direct utility of the enterprise will be most capable of being felt, and it is somewhat surprising that Mr. Malabari did not put the Sanskrit translation in hand before the others, seeing that this edition is destined to national currency, and if it have any influence at all it should influence the class who chiefly influence the people. However this may be, the enterprise deserves all the support that men of means, eager for the moral advancement of their countrymen, can give it. All true reforms have in them this element of conservation, that they must look back to the primitive sources of a nation's moral and intellectual life. There is a stage, usually an early one, in the developement of peoples, in which the religious aspect of the national life was its best aspect, and it is to this stage that the lectures on the religions of India which are being brought within reach of the people by Mr. Malabari's fund especially calls attention. One work of this translation fund is essentially a part of a larger work, of which the movement for social reform is another, and it says something for the essentially national—the essentially Hindu—character of the social reform movement that the Indian publicist who is most prominently identified with it has rivalled the Hindus themselves in his desire to give prominence to all that is best in the ancient Hindu religion.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor paid a return visit to H. E. Sir Salar Jung on Friday at 6-15 p.m.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH, the President of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, has secured to-day as the day on which he will move the following resolution, which Mr. W. S. Caine will second :—

"That in the opinion of this House, the fiscal system of the Government of India directly leads to the establishment of spirit distilleries, liquor and opium shops, in large numbers of places where till recently they never existed, in defiance of native opinion and the protests of the inhabitants, and that such increased facilities for drinking produce a steadily increasing consumption, and spread misery and ruin among the industrial classes of India, justifying immediate action on the part of the Government of India, with a view to their abatement."

IT will be remembered that Narayen Ganesh Sathe, the Poona shopkeeper, was some time ago allowed by Mr. East, District Magistrate of Poona, to withdraw from the prosecution of Dabir, Sindekar, and others on the charges he had preferred against them of giving or offering bribes to a Government servant. The High Court (Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine, the latter of whom wrote a long private minute on the matter), in the exercise of their revisional powers, sent for the record and proceedings on a consideration of which in chambers their lordships resolved not to interfere. Narayen Ganesh Sathe has, however, we learn, presented within the last few days a long printed petition to the High Court, asking them to order the prosecution of the individuals referred to on charges of giving or offering bribes to a Government servant. The petition is based chiefly on the evidence given during the hearing of Hanmantrao Jaghirdar's case, and will probably be called on some time this week.

AT the annual meeting of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company held in Bombay yesterday, a report was read which did not show a very favourable state of affairs, this being accounted for through the reported stoppage of both their mills the continued high price of cotton and the comparative low price of cloth and yarn. A dividend was nevertheless declared of Rs. 10 per whole share of Rs. 625, and of Rs. 2 per new share of Rs. 125, payable on and after 9th May.

THE directors of the Victoria Manufacturing Company submitted a report at their annual meeting yesterday in which it was stated that they considered the working of their mills during the past year had been very fair. A dividend for the half year ending 31st December last of Rs. 25 per share was declared payable on 2nd May.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to an up-country paper :—I see the Delhi-Kotri Railway project is not being allowed to drop. Mr. Horace Bell is, no doubt, a very good engineer, but he evidently knows nothing about sand, or he would not make such a fuss about it. It is understood that the Russians have now overcome their sand difficulties in the Trans-Caspian, and did not find them very formidable after all. Yet they were greater than any which would be met with between Delhi and Kotri.

A TRIAL is being made in the Rawalpindi and Meerut divisions of an extension of the system lately inaugurated in the Commissariat and Transport Departments, by which chief commissariat officers will have sole charge of disbursements, and perform the administrative duties of their ranges as staff officers of Generals Commanding. The executive work, pure and simple, will be attended to by the next senior officer who resumes the old designation of "Executive Commissariat Officer." This arrangement, remarks the *C. and M. Gazette*, seems a nearer approach to the idea in the mind of Government when inaugurating the original scheme, viz., that chief commissariat officers, being part of the army staff, should occupy the same position as regards Generals Commanding, in the discharge of their functions, as District Staff Officers.

IT is said, on the authority of one who should know, that at one time it was probable that the Marquis of Ely, who recently died at the early age of forty, would become the husband of the Princess Beatrice. His mother, the Marchioness of Ely, has been for years the favourite companion of Her Majesty the Queen. However, it was not to be, and the Marquis married the daughter of a commoner, leaving no issue.

PROFESSOR MINTO, of Aberdeen, is a candidate for the Latin Chair in the London University College.

A REMARKABLE occurrence is reported from Mullingar. While Colonel Malone, Rifle Brigade, was trout-fishing on the River Inny, close to Lake Derravarragh, he hooked a large fish. After some time he was winding up the line [illegible] unusual weight. He still kept winding up the line preparatory to landing the fish, when suddenly a corpse appeared to his horrified view. It would appear that the fish in its efforts to escape entangled the line with the man's body, which turned out to be that of a tailor from the neighbourhood, who had been missing for some short time. Colonel Malone ultimately killed the fish, which was a fine 13lb. salmon.

THE *Hospital* gives a little information as to what Parisians drink. They drink Seine water, and out of the Seine there were fished last year the following number of dead animals :—2,021 dogs, 977 cats, 2,257 rats, 507 chickens and ducks, 3,066 kilos of butcher's refuse, 210 rabbits and hares, 10 sheep, 2 horses, 71 pigs, 49 geese and turkeys, 10 calves and goats, 3 monkeys, 1 snake, 2 squirrels, 3 porcupines, 1 parrot, 609 birds of various kinds, 3 foxes, 130 pigeons and partridges, 3 hedgehogs, 8 peacocks, and 1 seal. A perusal of this list will probably deter visitors to the coming Paris Exhibition from drinking much water during their stay.

TELEGRAMS.

OPPOSITION TO THE DECCAN MINING SETTLEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MONDAY.

In Parliamentary circles the recent settlement between the Deccan Mining Company and the Nizam's Government is strongly condemned. It is felt that by surrendering to Mr. Watson, as they have done, the interests of the Hyderabad Government have been sacrificed. It is further considered that the concession ought to have been rejected.

Trouble is brewing, and I anticipate that the matter will be shortly brought before Parliament.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The latest account of the condition of the Duke of Edinburgh states that His Royal Highness has decidedly improved, and been able to land and travel up to London.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

General Boulanger has taken a house in Portland Place.

A BRITISH INDIA STEAMER IN COLLISION.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Manora, outward bound to Calcutta, has returned to Gravesend with her bows stove in having been in collision with a French steamer off Dungeness.

SIRDAR AYUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

Sirdar Ayub Khan will again spend the hot weather at Murree.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State has notified that appointments in the Ordnance Department in India will in future be open to officers not on the Indian establishment and including those on half pay.

THE COORG QUESTION.

The Secretary of State has decided against Coorg being attached for administrative purposes to Madras. It will remain, as hitherto, under the Resident at Mysore.

THE AMEER OF KABUL.

The latest advices from Mazar state that the Ameer has some intention of visiting Khanabad and Badakshan with a view of reorganising the local administration, which is not in a satisfactory state. It is rumoured that he will not return to Kabul till autumn.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 28.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 28.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 28.

The Italian steamer Bormida which left Bombay on the 8th instant arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3 15-16.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	87
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70⅝
Bar Silver	42 3-16.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(APRIL 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam right. Bangkok, Saigon section right.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar (noon) 30th, and not 1st May as previously intimated.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 28.	
10 p.m.	82·2
MONDAY, APRIL 29.	
6 a.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	86·3
2 p.m.	87·7
4 p.m.	87·4

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 29.—Pressure has increased in the N.-W. P., the west and centre of the peninsula, and south of the Bay, and elsewhere it has decreased, mostly in Bengal. The general distribution is fairly normal. Winds are generally north-westerly and westerly over Upper and Central India and the greater part of the peninsula. Over the Bay and in Lower Bengal the wind is strong from south-west to south, while in Assam and North Bengal the wind is easterly. Temperature has generally risen, and the mean temperature is above normal, except in South Madras. Showers have fallen in Bengal, Upper Burma, and Malabar.

THE directors of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company state that the accounts for the half-year ending Dec. 31 admit of a dividend of £2 10s. per cent. free of income-tax, Indian and English.

IT is said that Sir John Dickson will probably be succeeded as Secretary to the Government of the Straits Settlements by Mr. Ravenscroft, Auditor-General of Ceylon.

CAPTAIN WYNDHAM-QUIN has arrived home from India on vacating his appointment as aide-de-camp to Lord Connemara at Madras, and will shortly resume duty with the 16th Lancers at Aldershott.

THE guns of the Honourable Artillery Company were handed over to a party of men belonging to the Field Battery, on the 11th inst., who rode down to Woolwich for the purpose of receiving them from the authorities at the Royal Arsenal. The guns and carriages have been refitted, and were issued with new equipments throughout.

ARTILLERY SPORTS AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, APRIL 24.

THAT venerable but oft-interror "Oldest Inhabitant" declared, I believe, that last year's hot season was the hottest in his memory after a residence of 40 years in Belgaum. If he were correct, then I and most other new residents cannot but deplore that for some unknown reason the climate of this station must be undergoing a complete change. For last year was mildly warm in comparison to the sweltering heat now to be endured. Water is becoming so scarce that if rain does not fall soon we shall be put to much inconvenience.

The Artillery are now meditating going into camp a few miles out, there not being sufficient water near their barracks.

Small-pox is still on the decrease, though the station is not yet quite free from it. One more soldier was attacked, and that a patient in the hospital. I believe over 700 cases of small-pox occurred in the city of Belgaum, and, strange, though most fortunate, not a single case was notified in the camp bazaar. One can hardly credit that places so near each other, and with continual intercourse, should not have given the infection one to the other.

On Wednesday afternoon the R Battery, 1st Brigade, R. A., had its Annual Sports on the R. A. ground, 3-30 was the hour named for the first event, but I think punctuality was not regarded as the "Soul of business" in this case. No one regretted the non-punctuality, as the first part of the afternoon was excessively hot and the latter just the reverse. A splendid breeze sprang up about 4-30. The R. A. ground is a very good one, and very careful arrangements were made for the sight-seers in general. A tent, most hospitably supplied, was provided for the guests of the officers of the Battery, and various other tents were erected for the families and guests of the non-commissioned officers, and a carriage stand was roped-off for the benefit of the general public. Some very grotesquely got up clowns and niggers added not a little to the amusement of the afternoon, and the numerous flags and banners made the ground look festive to a degree. The band of the 23rd W. L. I. played right throughout the afternoon. All the events were interesting, but to me, as is usual, much more than to others. I append a detailed list of events, winners, &c. Tent-pegging was very good indeed. The Serjeant Major of the Battery bid fair to be one of the prize winners. He took two pegs with ease, but at his third trial his lance broke, and of course he was out of the running. The wheel race, round a post and back, 50 yards, was a difficult and yet comical race. The wheels used were the huge ones belonging to the gun carriages, so that the task of wheeling them was not a small one. Event No. 13, heads and posts, was very intersting. The heads were of leather and had to be cut down by the gay cavaliers, and besides the havoc made on leather, a ring had to be tilted off the last post. The "heads" were clashed at and put away with the greatest ease, but the ring was not such an easy achievement; there was something awkward in either the position of the post or the way in which the ring was fixed on it. That rendered the tilting very difficult of accomplishment. Event 14 was the event of the day—"Dismounting and mounting gun and carriage and fire a round." The men moved with lightning speed, and the first round was fired 44 seconds after the order to dismount was given. I believe 47 seconds was the shortest time recorded in which the event could be done, so that the winner of the 1st prize, Sergeant Pratt, of the Centre Division, veritably out-Heroded Herod. Major Nugent, the Commanding Officer of the Artillery, must have felt prouder than ever of the men in whom he takes the liveliest interest. The children's race was amusing. Some very tiny tots went in for the race, and one wee boy evidently thought, as he was out of the race, discretion was the better part of valour, and after going about half the distance he calmly stopped and surveyed his surroundings with a contemplative air. A consolation race of 250 yards for all unsuccessful competitors was rendered the more amusing by most of the competitors being members of the nigger troupe that had been causing the "diversion" of the sports. Petticoats interfered so sadly with the success of one of the racers, that one took in thoroughly the motives of the "divided skirt" agitators. What a field literally would be open to strong-minded women if only their dress did not so cruelly deter them from being the prize winners at athletic sports!

The R. A. Ball was given in one of the barrack-rooms—a splendid large room with perfect arrangements for ventilation. No trace of the room being anything but a ball-room could be seen: the boarded floor was waxed to a nicety, and the walls and roof decorated profusely with pictures, flags, bunting, and paper garlands. The lighting too was all that could be desired. The ball-room was on the second floor, and the very thoughtful hosts had had coir matting laid down from where the gharries discharged their gay loads to the stairs, and the stairs themselves were very carefully carpeted. Each guest must have felt grateful to the hosts who were unremitting in their efforts to secure his or her comfort and enjoyment. The "Soul of hospitality" must be the verdict passed on the officers and serjeants of the Battery. Major Nugent in no small degree helped the Serjeant Major in his onerous duties of Master of Ceremonies.

General Cox was present, and proved that 36 years' Indian service had not rendered him incapable or "too limp" to enter thoroughly into the enjoyment of a dance. The room was well filled though not crowded. Among the guests were:—Capt. and Mrs. Wray, Mr. Bulkley (senior), Mr. Bulkley (junior), besides several other ladies and gentlemen of the station and a goodly number of the officers of the Somerset Regiment.

Putting the shot, Gr C Potts, R A, 1; Br S Connely, R A, 2; Gr W Potts, R A, 3. ¼ mile flat race, Gr and Drs, Gr W Potts, R A, 1; Gr McArdle, R A, 2; Gr E Lowe, R A, 3. ¾ mile flat race for natives, open to Garrison, Hayata Said, Native Driver, 1; Chins-ammy, Native Driver, 2; Seewa, Native Driver, 3. Hurdle Race, 120 yds, 10 flights, open to Garrison, Br Lowe, R A, 1; Pte Howe, S L Infantry, 2; Pte Lowry, S L Infantry, 3. Tug-of-War between ½ Batteries, Left Half Battery, 1. ¼ mile flat race, open to Garrison, Pte F Howe, S L Infantry, 1; Br Lowe, R A, 2; Gr W Potts, R A, 3. N C Os race, ½ mile, flat handicap, Br Brocklihurst, R A, 1; Br McDougal, R A, 2; Br Smith, R A, 3. Native race for Battery, Bobbin, Native Driver, 1; Narrya, Native Driver, 2; Ehapar, Native Driver, 3. ¼ mile flat race for Battery, Gr C Potts, R A, 1; Gr J Henderson, R A, 2; Dr. Leach, R A, 3. Wheelbarrow race, one man wheeling the other, Ptes Pratt and Stutely, S L Infantry, 1; Ptes Hume and Lewry, S L Infantry, 2; Gr Potts and Br Lowe, R A, 3. Tent-pegging, Corp Robson, R A, 1; Dr Morrisey, R A, 2; Br Poole, R A, 3. Wheel race, round post and back, 50 yds, Gr Swanno, R A, 1; Gr Drinkhill, R A, 2; Gr Harmes, R A, 3. Heads and posts, N C Os only, Sergt-Major Sadler, R A, 1; Sergt Giller, R A, 2; Br Poole, R A, 3. Dismounting and mounting gun and carriage and firing round, Centre Division, R A, 1; Right Division, R A, 2. Children's Race Handicap, Annie Hurren, 1; Adelaide Hurren, 2; Lillie Hurren, 3; Willie Young, 4; Albert Lineham, 5. Consolation race for unsuccessful competitors, 250 yds, Pte Ward, S L Infantry, 1; Gr Crookson, R A, 2; Dr Elliot, R A, 3.

SCHOOL FINAL AND MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be obliged if any of your numerous readers enlighten me on the following points:—

1. Will the School Final Examination be held this year?

2. Does the Matriculation cease to qualify for employment in the lower grades of public service from this year?

3. Will any preference in giving appointments or promotions be shown to those who pass the School F.E. in the special subjects Botany and Agriculture over those who pass in others?—Yours, &c.,

XIF.

HAVING furnished satisfactory explanations to the Emperor of Austria on the subject of his marriage (which was a perfectly legal one), Prince Alexander of Battenberg has received permission to take up his residence at Gratz, says *Truth*, and in the course of a few months he will receive a high command in the Austrian army, which is to be congratulated on obtaining the services of the ablest strategist (as Count Moltke describes him) among the younger generation of European Generals.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation was asked about a fortnight ago to sanction certain sums of money in order to enable the architect, Mr. F. W. Stevens, to proceed at once with the new Municipal building. There was much difference of opinion upon certain payments which the Corporation was called upon to make, the item principally objected to being the architect's fee. It had been resolved, at a previous meeting, to pay the architect the usual rate of 5 per cent.; and it was contended by some members that this percentage included all extras. It was urged, on the other hand, that the term "usual rate" meant the rate fixed by the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which Mr. Stevens was a Fellow, and this allowance did not include any payment for extra work, such as taking out quantities. The Corporation was, therefore, asked to sanction 1½ per cent. more on the approximate estimate, as the percentage due to Mr. Stevens on the delivery of bills of quantities and detailed estimate. The matter was referred back to the Standing Committee, and on behalf of that body Col. Merewether brought forward yesterday the following proposition, in which the extra 1½ per cent. was allowed to stand:—That in accordance with sanction already given, percentage now due for preparing preliminary sketches, designs, general drawings (plans, elevations, and sections), approximate estimate, and description of the new Municipal buildings, at the rate of 1¾ per cent. on Rs. 9,36,350, the amount of the approximate estimate, Rs. 17,086. Balance of fees, Rs. 31,731-6-0, being 3¼ per cent. on estimate, 11 instalments during this year, at Rs. 755-8-0 per mensem, Rs. 8,310-8-0. Further payment not yet sanctioned, percentage which will be due on the delivery of bills of quantities and detailed estimate, say in September next, at 1½ per cent. on approximate estimate, Rs. 9,76,350, Rs. 14,645. To this proposition, Mr. R. Gilbert proposed an amendment that the Corporation authorize the remuneration to Mr. Stevens to be at the rate of 6½ per cent. on the works estimated in full payment of all his fees whatever, including his claim for bills of quantities and detailed estimate, including his fees for measurement and making out quantities and commissions, and that the same be paid in the following way: namely, 1¾ per cent. now 1½ per cent. on delivery of detailed quantities and estimates, and the balance of 3¼ per cent. on the instalments being paid to the contractor from time to time. Mr. Gilbert subsequently accepted a rider moved by Mr. Javerilal, that in inviting contractors for the work of construction, one of the conditions of such contracts should be to require the contractors to follow out the detailed specification of quantities. The amendment was seconded by Mr. George Cotton. Another amendment was moved by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, seconded by Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban that with reference to Mr. Stevens' claim, the Corporation authorize the remuneration to him at the rate of 5 per cent. on the works executed in full of all his fees whatsoever, including claim for measurement, and for making out extras and commissions, and that the same be paid in the following way, namely, 1¾ per cent. now, ¾ per cent. on the delivery of the specifications, and the balance of 2½ per cent. on instalments paid to the contractors from time to time. That the consideration of the question of payment of 1½ per cent. for bills of quantities and detailed estimates be postponed until the Corporation decided the mode in which the work of constructing the Municipal hall is to be carried out. A third amendment was moved by Mr. Chandavarkar and seconded by Dr. Bhalchandar, appointing a committee to consider, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Stevens, how the work not covered by the 5 per cent. remuneration should be provided for and at what rate of remuneration. The committee was requested to submit their report within 10 days. Mr. Mehta withdrew his amendment in favour of Mr. Chandavarkar's. On a division, Mr. Gilbert's amendment was carried by 25 votes to 21. The Commissioner observed in the course of the debate that it was extremely unlikely that Mr. Stevens would accept the terms embodied in Mr. Gilbert's proposal, and, therefore, it is feared that the deadlock will continue for some time longer.

PROPOSED PARSEE HOSPITAL.

MESSRS. KAIKHUSRO and Maneckjee Muncherjee Heeramanek have set aside the sum of rupees twenty-five thousand as a nucleus of a fund now being raised for building and endowing a general hospital for Parsees. This generous contribution will, it is to be hoped, be followed by many such offers by our rich Parsee friends. Generally on the third day's funeral obsequies of a deceased parent or other near relative, the Parsees give large sums of money as benefactions in commemoration of their departed kinsmen, and on occasions of marriage, betrothal, or sacred thread ceremony, they likewise found some charitable institution, or contribute handsome amounts towards cognate objects. Early yesterday morning the Heeramaneks announced at the sacred obsequies of their deceased mother, Bai Dhoobai, that they had resolved to set aside the sum of Rs. 25,000 for a Parsee General Hospital, unclogged with any condition. The two brothers, with Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban and Mr. Pherozesha Merwanjee Murzban, have been nominated trustees into whose hands the amount will be placed for the due fulfilment of the object with which the trust has been created. The only condition attached to the fund is that the sum is to be held by the trustees for two or three years, or until such time as a sufficient amount has been subscribed for the purpose. In the event of the scheme for a hospital failing, the trustees are to divert the sum to any other purpose that may to them seem fit and proper for the benefit of the Parsee community. In addition to this amount, the two brothers have given one thousand rupees to the All-bless Leper Asylum at Trombay, and a similar amount to the Jamsetji Petit Orphanage at Parel. Mr. Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff and Mr. Pherozesha Merwanjee Murzban have each contributed Rs. 250 towards other charitable objects.

SHOOTING MATCH.

A SHOOTING match was fired between the Sergts, 2nd Gloster Regt, and the Bombay Vol Rifle Corps at Colaba on Saturday.

Scoring of Sergts, 2nd Gloster Regt:—

Distance 300 yards.

Rank and Name.	Sighting Shot.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	Grand Total.
Cr Sergt Hearson	0	4	4	2	5	4	4	4	27	
Sergt Tanner	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	30	
Sergt Stait	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	30	
Lce Sergt Hardman	4	4	5	3	3	2	0	4	21	
Cr Sergt Faithful	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	5	27	
Cr Sergt Smith	4	4	3	2	4	4	2	4	23	
Sergt Moss	4	4	5	5	3	4	3	4	28	
Lce Sergt Flynn	0	4	3	5	2	4	3	3	24	
									210	

Distance 500 yards.

Rank and Name.	Sighting Shot.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	Grand Total.
Cr Sergt Hearson	5	3	5	4	4	5	4	4	29	56
Sergt Tanner	3	2	2	5	4	5	5	5	28	58
Sergt Stait	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	3	31	61
Lce Sergt Hardman	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	2	30	51
Cr Sergt Faithful	0	4	0	4	5	4	3	3	23	50
Cr Sergt Smith	5	4	2	4	4	5	5	4	28	51
Sergt Moss	0	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	31	59
Lce Sergt Flynn	3	2	3	4	2	4	0	3	18	42
									218	428

Scoring, B. V. R. Corps:—

Distance 300 yards.

Rank and Name.	Sighting Shot.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	Grand Total.
Lieut English F W	3	2	4	4	3	5	5	5	28	
Qr-Mr-Sergt Watkins	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	27	
Cr Sergt Huss	4	4	2	3	4	3	4	4	24	
Cr Sergt Thomas	3	4	3	3	5	4	3	4	26	
Sergt Black	0	4	4	3	4	4	0	4	23	
Vol Stephens	4	4	2	3	4	4	5	2	24	
Vol Major	2	5	4	4	5	5	4	3	30	
Cpl McKinnon	0	3	3	3	3	4	5	3	24	
									206	

Distance 500 yards.

Rank and Name.	Sighting Shot.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	Grand Total.
Lieut English, F. W.	2	4	2	3	3	4	3	0	19	47
Qr-Mr-Sergt Watkins	5	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	30	57
Cr Sergt Keess	2	4	4	5	3	5	2	2	25	49
Cr Sergt Thomas	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	32	58
Sergt Black	5	3	3	4	5	5	4	3	27	50
Vol Stephens	0	3	2	5	4	5	3	3	25	49
Vol Major	2	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	30	60
Cpl McKinnon	2	5	2	4	4	5	3	5	28	52
									216	422

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE report of this company shows that rapid and satisfactory progress has been made during the year 1888. The discretion and enterprise which have distinguished the management, and the foresight displayed in the selection of Government security as their investment and careful husbanding of resources have placed the Oriental in the front rank amongst Assurance offices—a position which every year sees more strongly entrenched. The following is the directors' report:—

As on previous occasions, the directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the whole business being that the funds of the company, which at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 30,34,225-8-11, have been increased to the extent of Rs. 6,04,468-0-9, thus making a total of Rs. 36,38,693-9-8, being an amount of accumulated resources which the directors consider affords to all members complete security.

The details of the above increase are given in the accounts, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the company's affairs. A copy of the account accompanies this report; to which is also appended the auditors', bankers,' and official trustee's reports.

During the year, 2,298 life proposals were made to the company for assuring the sum of Rs. 73,63,950.

Of this number 1,764 have resulted in policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn or are awaiting completion.

These figures show the business transacted during that period to have been much larger than in any previous twelve months of the company's existence, and places this office, in respect of new business, thirteenth on the list of Life insurance Institutions in the British Empire.

On the new policies effected during the year, the annual premia, less debts under the new plan, under-average system, &c., amount to Rs. 2,24,625-6-0, the sum assured being Rs. 44,49,950, which is a very satisfactory result. If the abovementioned debts were included, the new annual premia would amount to Rs. 2,53,176-7-0.

The total number of policies on the books of the company, exclusive of those that have lapsed by time, death, surrender or non-payment of premia, is 8,668, assuring in the aggregate Rs. 2,63,38,000 and realizing in annual premia Rs. 11,02,269-1-6, exclusive of debt due to the company on the new plan and under-average schemes. If these were included, the annual income would amount to Rs. 12,35,512-5-8. Of the sum assured Rs. 11,83,000 is re-assured; and promissory notes remain outstanding for Rs. 2,42,856-4-9.

The total amount of premia received on the policies of Life Assurance in force, less debts thereon, was Rs. 10,26,717-13-7, and the total income of the company from all sources was Rs. 11,48,642-6-6.

Claims by death were preferred under 94 policies arising through the decease of 75 insured persons, and representing an assured sum of Rs. 3,04,000. Of this amount Rs. 7,500 were re-assured, and consequently repaid to the company. Claims on endowment assurances matured numbered 4, the amount payable being Rs. 13,200. Two annuitants, the annual payment to whom was Rs. 1,715, died during the year, and the company was relieved of this amount. The mortality is considerably under the expectation, although the accidental deaths during the above period were seven under 12 policies, equal to about 19 per cent. of the amount insured under the policies emerged by reason of death, and representing claims paid amounting to Rs. 58,000. Of the nine accidental deaths, three were caused by drowning, three by suicide, one by polo, one by dacoits, and one by falling from a verandah. This large percentage of accidental deaths would appear to exhibit the low mortality referred to in a still more favourable light.

The total number of claims since the commencement of the company is 349, including endowments amounting to Rs. 12,70,543-7-9, of which Rs. 1,30,973-1-6 re-assured.

Great care continues to be exercised in the *selection* of lives for assurance, and it is satisfactory to notice that so few claims have accrued.

The total expenditure of the company has been Rs. 5,29,309-5-9, which includes Rs. 44,133-2-10 for re-assurances, and Rs. 3,23,876-5-8 for payment of claims, pensions, and surrenders, leaving a balance of receipts over expenditure of Rs. 6,19,333-0-9.

The careful regard to economy which has marked the management of the company from its commencement, is still maintained.

The investments of the company are as follows:—

4 per cent. Government Securities	Rs. 33,28,500
4½ „ „ „	„ 21,000
Total	Rs. 33,49,500

Under the provisions of the Articles of Association, R. Valentine Reid, Esquire, retires from office as a Director, at the general meeting, but is eligible for re-election.

Hurrychund Sadasewjee, Esq., shareholders' auditor, and Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq., Policyholders' Auditor, also retire, but are eligible for re-election.

Having now arrived at the period appointed for the fifth valuation of the business of the company for for the last three years, the documents necessary for the same are being prepared and will be despatched to the company's Consulting Actuary along with this report.

From the progress that has been made since the fourth valuation, the directors anticipate very favourable and satisfactory results, notwithstanding our moderate rates of premia for Assurance; and they will have the pleasure of presenting them at the next annual meeting of shareholders and policyholders, as the investigation is likely to be completed about the close of the current year.

The directors have instructed the Consulting Actuary to conduct an investigation into the mortality experience of the company since its establishment in 1874. They hope that the results, which will prove a valuable addition to vital statistics, may be ready for publication with our fifth valuation report, the beginning of next year.

The board of directors again record with pleasure the continued, faithful and zealous services of all the officers of the company, and desire to acknowledge the valuable exertions of the numerous Agents in augmenting the business of the company.

The directors are confident that the liberality of the company's conditions of Assurance, the large benefits which the company's unique *systems* confer, and the facilities which its efficient organisation affords for the selection of lives for Assurance, and of securities for the investment of its assets in Government Stock, have only to be known to secure an increase of that popular appreciation to which it owes the prosperity it has from the commencement enjoyed. They thank the numerous members who have contributed to the company's success by bringing its advantages to the knowledge of their friends and connections, and they appeal to all others to emulate the good example, for undoubtedly the prosperity of the Company must to a large extent continue to depend upon the practical assistance which the members themselves render in extending its constituency throughout the Empire.

Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, the chairman, gave some interesting particulars of the progress of the company in moving the adoption of the report. He said:—This is the fourteenth annual meeting that I have had the honour of presiding at, and at each of these meetings it has always been my pleasing duty to remark the steady progress and prosperity of the company. I regret my health has not improved since last I had the pleasure of addressing you, and I shall not, therefore, attempt to make a long speech, nor is it necessary after the clear and comprehensive statement with which the Directors have favoured you.

I am glad we find ourselves at the close of our year's operations in the position of being able to lay before you a report which gives evidence of solid progress, and which is highly satisfactory. The report of the directors, the bankers, the official trustee's certificates, the financial statements in reference to the company, and the auditors' report, are so clear and explicit, and contain so full an account of the company's position and progress, that there appears little occasion for much remark by me. I shall, however, be happy to give any further information or explanation that may be desired.

The premium income for the past year is Rs. 10,26,717-13-7, showing an increase over that of the previous year of Rs. 1,03,468-5-3; and to give you an idea of the steady progress of the company, I will give you the amount of the new premiums for each triennial period from the commencement; also for last two years:—

1874 and 1875 1875 and 1876 1876 and 1877	Rs.	81,135	8	10
1878, 1879 and 1880	„	1,96,845	14	8
1881, 1882 and 1883	„	4,44,427	6	8
1884, 1885 and 1886	„	6,42,044	7	9
1887	„	2,20,773	0	6
1888	„	2,53,176	7	0

It will be observed that the business has again greatly exceeded all previous years in the company's history, and a glance at the table attached to the directors' report (page 7) will prove the remarkable prominence held by our company. It will be again noticed that the Oriental Life transacted in 1888 a larger amount of new business in the fourteenth year than many of the leading offices of Great Britain, some of which have been in operation for upwards of one hundred and seventy-four years. Taken all round the new premiums, as above, present a record of success without precedent. A large and increasing business has been done at a phenomenally low ratio of expenses. The directors might have increased the amount of new business, but they have exercised the utmost care in selection, always giving the company the benefit of a doubt when dealing with proposals. This, I think, is a very fair indication of the activity and zeal of our officers, agents, and members, and of the large increase of public confidence which the company has gained. The total business of the Oriental is over 263 lacs of rupees. The assets or funds were increased during the year by Rs. 6,04,468-0-9. The favourable mortality attained by prudent care in the acceptance of lives offering for Assurance, and the moderate expenses of management, enable us to show highly satisfactory results.

It is on account of the deep interest I take in all that concerns the welfare of our company that I am present here to-day; as my health, I am sorry to say, is far from satisfactory. I cannot too strongly advise my countrymen, and the Native community generally, to take advantage of this noble institution—while they have health to enable them to pass as good lives—to provide for those near and dear to them in a company of their own, over whose funds they have full control. In the "Oriental" they have a provident company in their midst they may well be proud of, for had the "Oriental" not been established on the sound and liberal bases it has been through the great self-denial, indomitable perseverance and professional ability of Mr. LeLauchlan Slater—our Manager and Actuary—combined with his sound knowledge of the requirements of India, in respect to Life Assurance during the last quarter of a century, probably it would have taken a century, if ever such a company had been established in this country, to confer lasting benefits upon the countless population of this country.

I take this opportunity of thanking all connected with the company who have materially assisted in bringing about the favourable report just presented, and have now, gentlemen, great pleasure in moving the adoption of the report of the directors.

Mr. McLauchlan Slater, in acknowledging a vote of thanks to himself and officer staff, said:

It has been my constant aim to bring the company into the position it now occupies; to increase the business year by year, while strengthening its reserves. It is a very easy thing to increase the business by means of a lavish expenditure, but it is not so easy when the expenditure is kept within very moderate and reasonable limits as ours has always been.

It is extremely gratifying that the business has exceeded that of any former year since the commencement of the company, the new proposals being considerably in excess of previous years. It is a source of great satisfaction to me that I have so far succeeded in the task I set before myself when the company was established. This, of course, has not been accomplished without the hearty co-operation of all connected with the company, and especially of Mr. Shroff, the assistant manager and actuary.

But increase of business, gentlemen, wherever it comes from, throws a great deal of additional work upon the officials at the Head Office; and I am glad to say they have worked most zealously and efficiently in conducting the extensive correspondence of the company and keeping very carefully the accounts and records of various kinds that are essential for the proper conduct of the business of a prosperous Life Assurance Office such as the Oriental. The necessary documents are under preparation for our fifth valuation report; also mortality experience from the commencement to 31st December last. These will be despatched with the present report to our Consulting Actuary, and from the progress the company has made during the last three years, I confidently anticipate very satisfactory results.

These evidences of increasing confidence and wider usefulness must be satisfactory in the highest degree to policyholders and shareholders, and ought to induce them everywhere to exert their active influence in helping to advance still more rapidly the business of the "Oriental."

I regret to state we have not yet been able to obtain a suitable site from Government whereon to build our own offices, although it is now several years since we first made application. This is all the more to be regretted as Government have hitherto been ever willing and ready to help educational institutions with triple donations of site, building, and endowment. We come before Government in this matter as in one sense a distinctly educational body, and yet we ask for none of these. We simply wish *a good site* for which we are prepared to pay a proper price; and seeing we are successfully teaching the highest education of all—especially to the Native community—*viz.*, the great virtues of self-denial and thrift—which promote the happiness of all classes in our vast Indian empire—free of any expense to the State, without which no nation can be prosperous, we consider that we have strong claims upon the attention of Government to the very fair proposals we have made. Government have frequently expressed their desire to encourage the industries of the country; will they not help us in our endeavour to develop the prudential habits of the community?

We have only recently been reminded that these are matters in which Government and ourselves have a common concern. We, as a Life Assurance Company, are interested in any measure that tends to the prolongation of human life, and for this reason we are all much interested in the village Sanitation Bill, which the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West introduced into the local Legislative Council on the 25th of last month, as it marks the most advanced point which sanitary legislation in India had yet reached. With the sanitation of cities and towns in India some not inconsiderable progress has been made during the last two decades. The rural areas now require to be seen to; and as one of those who believes that "cleanliness is next to godliness," and that the Natives should live to a good old age, I strongly advise all our Native constituents and their friends to give heed to this as much as in them lies, and thus help us greatly to show improved mortality experience and enable them to enjoy better health and comfort in life. But the evolution will doubtless be a slow one, and brought about by persuasion and example—the two main weapons of reform. These require self-denial and forbearance. As this is intended to promote their own happiness it ought to have a direct bearing on their conviction of the value of the measure. Considering that with the present sanitation of India, we can show such good results as regards our mortality experience, what will we not be able to do if the people of the country contrived to keep their villages and towns as clean and comfortable as it is possible for them to do?

I am glad to say our new business to date is progressing most satisfactorily. Our office for its age is the most economically managed Life Assurance Company anywhere; and on this account it is unsurpassed in the advantages it offers. The premium of our company are the *lowest possible consistent with safety*, so that they are actually *a substantial bonus to start with*. This is considered a more correct system of Life Assurance than returning larger bonuses, which proved that the rates charged were too high. From the foregoing it will be observed that the career of the Oriental has been one of uninterrupted progress. All connected with the company, more especially the Directors and Mr. McLauchlan Slater,—the Manager and Actuary,—may be congratulated on the position which it has attained.

THE VACANCY ON THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the announcement in your issue of this morning anent Dr. B. S. Shroff's "withdrawing from the contest for a Justice's seat on the Corporation in deference to public opinion" allow me to correct one error in the statement. Dr. Shroff withdrew *because he is not eligible for election*. The withdrawal, therefore, is not voluntary but compulsory. See what the new Municipal Act says, Section 15:—A person shall not be qualified to be elected a councillor at a Justice's election, or a Fellow's election, or an election by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, unless he is at the time of the election a Justice, or a Fellow, or a member of the said Chamber, as the case may be, and unless, in the case of a Justice or a Fellow, he is enrolled as such in the Municipal election roll.

GUBMUH.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE MAMLATDARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Government has taken away the magisterial powers of those mamlatdars who gave evidence in the notorious Crawford case, and they are to be "suitably provided elsewhere" as they are considered unfit to hold their present appointments any longer. Government has been, I think, considering how they should be so provided, but the difficulty will be at once removed if such of them who are graduates and conversant with English are provided with the places of Head-Accountants (who have no powers to exercise) who are junior to them, or who now hold acting or *sub pro tem* appointments in the three divisions. By doing this these mamlatdars will not in any way pecuniarily suffer, and Government will be able to keep its promise.—Yours, &c.,

April 26.

J. N.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been received by the Bank of Bombay up to Saturday, the 27th instant, on account of the above Fund:—

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously acknowledged	51,475	2
Mr Pranjiwandas Kuliandas	201	0
Mr Mulji Mungaldas	101	0
Mr Maneckshaw Jehangirshaw Talyarkhan	250	0
Soonderdas Jadhowji Ragowji	300	0
Total Rs.	852	0
Grand Total Rs.	52,327	2

Memorandum of subscriptions paid or promised to the Surat Collector's Fire Relief Fund up to the 27th instant.

First List.	Rs.	a.
H H the Gaekwar	5,000	0
H H the Jam Saheb	1,000	0
H H the Thakore Saheb of Gondal	1,000	0
Sorabjee Hormasjee Lakdawala, Esq	500	0
The Chief of Miraj	500	0
G F Sheppard, Esq	200	0
A W Crawley-Boevey, Esq	200	0
K B Mir Gulambaba Khan	200	0
Shet Hedarali Kasambhai	200	0
M D Dadishet, Esq	101	0
Mrs M D Dadishet	101	0
Harrao Bapubhai Desai, Esq	101	0
J A Baines, Esq	100	0
Syed Zen-el-Edrus Saheb	100	0
E P Lalkaka, Esq	100	0
Dr M B Colah	100	0
H M Gibbs, Esq	100	0
Dr Byramjee Pestonjee	100	0
Chhasatia Thakore Saheb Naharsangji Bhagwansangji of Dharampore	100	0
Messrs Madhavdas Ragnathdas and Co	100	0
Shet Dhanjibhai from Ravalpindi	100	0
The Panch of the Ganpuja Mohod Bania	125	0
The Secretary, S F R F C at Miraj	150	0
K B Kaikhusro Hormasjee Alpaiwala	75	0
A G Almond, Esq.	75	0
R B Jugjiwandas Khushaldas	50	0
R B Mukundrae Manirae	50	0
J A Jervis, Esq.	50	0
Dr K S Nariman	50	0
K B Kuvarjee Kawasjee	50	0
Nanumian Baxumian, Esq	50	0
Messrs D P Madan and Co	49	2
Kalabhai Lallubhai, Esq.	45	0
Dossibai Barjorjee Godress	51	0
Shet Becharbhai Ganesh	25	0
K B Dr Dossabhoy Pestonjee	25	0
Barjorjee N Vakil, Esq	25	0
Ardesar Mancherjee Uka, Esq	25	0
Dr Dinshajee Jiwajee	20	0
R S Mancharam Ghelabhai	20	0
Adarjee Jiwanjee, Esq	15	0
Dadabhoy S Munsiffna, Esq	15	0
Dr Pirozsha Jamsetjee	11	0
A Friend	10	0
The English Correspondence Office of the Collector of Kaira	10	0
Some friends at Jeypore	5	0
Secretary, Flood Relief Fund Committee	3,000	0
Thomas Barret, Esq	20	0
Mr Ramnath Sukbhai of Baroda	25	0
Shet Soobhagchand Meghraj	101	0
C B Winchester, Esq	100	0
R B Umeiram Ranchordas	100	0
R S Gulabdass Parshotamdas	75	0
Edaljee Manjibhai Modi, Esq	25	0
K B Darasha Dossabhai	25	0
Mancherjee Hormasjee Parek, Esq	25	0
Ragnath N Tatia, Esq	50	0
R B Anupram Balmukandas	50	0
R B Dalatrae Sampatrae	20	0
Jamsetjee Cawasjee Enti, Esq	50	0
Jagannath Ichharam, Esq	50	0
Gulabchand Lalbhai Malji	30	0
K B Yusufali Sarafali, Esq	101	0
R S Madhuvachram B	100	0
R S Maneklal Narotamdas	50	0
R S Ishwardas Jugjiwandas	200	0
Subscriptions collected by Rao Bahadur Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Poona	1,000	0
R S Parmanandas Surajram	20	0
Surat Fire Relief Fund Committee at Ahmedabad	2,001	0
R S Chimanlal Lallubhai	25	0
The Raja Saheb of Bansda	1,000	0
R B Jhaverbhai Nathabhai, Diwan, Bansda State	100	0
Bhimbhai Morarji, Esq, Railway Magistrate, Bhownagar	100	0
Shet Dalpatbhai Bhagubhai of Ahmedabad	150	0
Mr Govind Keshow Gadgil, Karkun, Hingal Court	5	0
H M Mustaffa Khan Rae of Baragam, Alighar District	15	12
Mr Sorabjee Nowrojee of Ajmere	1	0
Mr Khandubhai Makanji of Porbander	10	0
Mr Mangalji Nanji, clerk to Supt, Govt Telegraph Dept	9	0
Dr Pirozsha Dinshajee Cooper of Ilao	10	0
Bai Hirabai, widow of Byramjee Jiwajee Contractor, Chhota Udeypur	15	0
T D Little, Esq, Superintending Engineer	50	0
Mr Abdul Husein Abdulally Muchhala	25	0
Dayaram Pitambar, Esq	50	0
Total Rs.	19,864	14

ANUPRAM BALMUKAND,
Secretary and Treasurer, Surat Fire Relief Fund.

We are glad to learn that the Hon'ble Mr Justice Nanabhai Haridas has contributed the handsome sum of Rs. 3,000 for the benefit of the sufferers from fire in his native town.

The subscription to the fund, we are informed, has reached the sum of Rs. 7,000 in Calcutta, whereof Rs. 3,000 have already reached the hands of the Bombay Committee.

The following subscriptions have been received into the Bank of Bombay yesterday on account of the above Fund:—

Mr Tribhuwandas Eatonji Mody	100	0
H H Aga Sultan Mahomed Sha	1,000	0
Parsi Sympathy	150	0
A Parsi widow	25	0
P B	15	0
Mr A Keyser, C S	50	
The manager, master, and workmen of Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ld	1,000	0
The Hon Mr Justice Nanabhai Haridas	3,000	0
The Calcutta Committee of the Surat Fire Relief Fund	3,000	0
Messrs Bharmul Bhojraj and Co	201	0
Mr Byramjee Jejeebhoy, CSI	100	0
Mr Cawasji Khursedji Jamsedji	51	0
Mr Jehangirji B Petit	25	0
Mr Dhunjibhoy B Petit	25	0
Bai Kristnabai, widow of Motilal Manecklal	50	0
A Hindu	5	0
Mr Gopinath Vinayek Cak	2	8
Mr Chunilal Sakurchand	251	0
Total	9,050	0
Amount previously acknowledged	52,327	2
Grand Total Rs.	61,377	2

We are instructed to request the subscribers to this Fund, who have not yet paid their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay to do so as early as possible. *Bis dat qui cito dat.*

WATER FAMINE IN BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter from a Baroda correspondent headed "A Water Famine in Baroda" claims an answer. You will remember from the beginning I contended that the Naolakhee water is wholesome and healthy, and there is an incessant flow. People in the city and suburbs can be freely supplied with water. There are some moats as well as an engine at constant work, and the water is taken in pipes to some parts of the Nugger Baugh, Nugger Paigah, and one or two other places. The expenditure now would have been trifling to add a few more pipes to take the water where the want is much felt. From your correspondent's letter I see that another blunder is about to be committed. Why should the Naolakhee water be brought into the large pits excavated in the Sarsagur Tank? From a sanitary point of view what I would propose is this, that pukka cisterns should be constructed and Naolakhee water brought in them for domestic purposes, and the water in the famous excavated pits in Sursagur should be utilized for ablution and animals. Cholera is raging in the city and suburbs and numerous cases have proved fatal. There is another large well in Chimmon Baugh, with good and wholesome water in it. Water could be taken to any distance—piles of pipes are lying—no fresh outlay is needed. Tact and judgment are the only things necessary. There were an engine and several moats at work in the Chimmon Baugh well, also for several months, but the water remained at the same level. The water from the Naolakhee can be supplied to two cities like Baroda. This I know for a fact.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, April 26.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, Medow Street, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

Gentlemen,—Your Directors beg to submit to the shareholders their report, together with the audited balance sheet and statements of profit and loss accounts for the year ending 31st December 1888. From the printed copies of the statements of accounts already circulated amongst you, you must have observed that the working of your Company during the period under report has not been favorable. This result, your Directors beg to point out, has arisen on account of reported stoppages of both your mills during the year, as shown below, added to the continued high price of cotton and the comparative low price of cloth and yarn which ruled during tde period. In the month of December, 1887, a flaw was discovered in the crank shaft of the beam engine at Tardeo, and as it had considerably extended, the shaft had to be uncoupled in the month of January 1889, when the mill engine ran on one hand only with a daily average of 30,956 spindles (out of 49,504 spindles and 693 looms (out of 927 looms). In February 1888 the operations of putting in the new one commenced. Your mill consequently had to remain entirely closed from 1st to 20th February 1888, and during the latter part of February after the new crank shaft was put in, your mill ran with a daily average of 35,102 spindles and 633 looms, and from the 1st March 1888 it commenced to work fully. In the Colaba branch your Directors having found it necessary to make material alteration in the mill engines, your mill was completely stopped from 10th June to 20th July 1883 to permit of these alterations being carried out by the removal of the condensing engine and the placing of a compound engine on the same foundation. From the 21st July the mill commenced to work, and up to 31st July it worked at the daily average of 17,212 spindles (out of 22,188 spindles) and 299 looms (out of 341 looms) ; and from 1st August 1888 it commenced to work fully. The shareholders will therefore observe that the comparative little profit earned by your Company during the year is attributable to the above stoppages in the working of both your mills, while at the same time your Company had to bear the burden of incidental charges for establishments, insurance, rent, interest, &c. added to the very high price for cotton they had had to pay during the year under report, say Rs. 86-0-3 per candy against Rs. 163-9-9 in 1887 on account of the Tardeo Mill, and Rs. 185-0-6 per candy against Rs. 165-9 in 1887 on account of the Colaba branch. The shareholders must have seen from the general profit and loss account that your Company during the year made a gross profit of Rs. 1,34,192-1-6 as per following abstract :—Total income Tardeo Mill, Rs. 21,20,857-6-4 ; total expenditure Tardeo Mill, Rs. 20,59,371-6-3 ; total Rs. 61,486-0-1 ; total income Colaba branch Rs. 10,57,097-15-11 ; total expenditure Colaba branch Rs. 9,84,168-7-5 ; total Rs. 7,292-8-6 ; total Rs. 1,34,415-8-7 ; less loss in shipments of yarn to foreign markets, Rs. 223-7-1 ; total Rs. 1,34,192-1-6. Added to this, the sum of Rs. 7,612-6-8 balance of last year's account and Rs. 2,026 being portion of unclaimed wages, &c., there remained a sum of Rs. 1,43,830-8-2. Out of this sum your directors paid an interim dividend of Rs. 15 per share, absorbing Rs. 85,800 and Rs. 750-12-4 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a sum of Rs. 77-15-11 as additional income tax on profit, of the year 1887, leaving a balance of Rs. 53,602-5-1, deducting Rs. 3,599-6-10 for income tax payable on the net profits of the year. The balance of Rs. 53,602-5-1 not being sufficient to permit of a dividend of at least Rs. 10 per share being paid to the shareholders, your directors have carried towards the profit and loss account Rs. 4,000 out of the reserve fund for meeting contingencies and for equalizing dividends, and out of the total Rs. 57,602-5-1, they recommend a dividend of Rs. 10 per each whole share and Rs. 2 per each new share, leaving a balance of Rs. 402-5-1 to be carried to next year's account. Since their last report the Directors have placed new machinery such as mules, carding engines, ring frames, &c., at the Tardeo Mill ; and ring frames, one boiler and a componnd engine to replace the condensing engine, &c., at the Colaba branch, the cost of which has been debited to new machinery account for the present. New machinery having been added from time to time to your Tardeo Mill, your directors find that the mill engine, which has been working since the starting of the mill, is not capable of working the whole of the machinery at high speed, and consequently is consuming much coal. Your directors are therefore compelled to stop from seven to ten thousand spindles from working every day, the daily working number of spindles at present being at an average from forty to forty-three thousand. With a view therefore to set the whole machinery going with the required full speed, and with a view to consume less coal, your directors have thought it advisable to replace the present engine by a new compound horizontal steam-engine of 2,000 indicating horse-power, and are in negotiations through the Company's London agents, Messrs. R. C. Antrobus and Co., with several firms of engine-makers in England. The cost of the engines with incidental charges relating to the building of an engine-house, the fitting up of the engine, and the alterations in the shafting and gearing, &c., is estimated from Rs. 2,25,000 to Rs. 2,50,000. The directors hope that when the new engine is put up, your mill will work with better results. Your directors have referred above to the flaw in the crank shaft of the beam engine at the Tardeo Mill, which necessitated its removal. This shaft had been supplied to the Company by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co. of Bolton. Immediately on the appearance of the flaw a new shaft and cranks were ordered from this firm, through the Company's London agents, Messrs. R. C. Antrobus and Co. The Directors are glad to say that the Bolton firm, through the exertion of the Company's London agent, sent a new shaft and cranks free of cost to replace the detached ones which were returned to them, and for this the best thanks of the Company are due to them, as also to the Company's London agents, Messrs. R. C. Antrobus and Co., for having by their personal influence prevailed upon the machinists to send the same free of cost. Your Company's property is insured as follows:—Tardeo Mill building, machinery, and stock in process, Rs. 6,44,500 ; cloth and yarn, Rs. 1,80,000 ; cotton in the mill and godown, Rs. 4,50,000 ; cotton in the mixing room, Rs. 20,000 ; total Rs. 12,94,500. Colaba branch building, machinery and stock in process, Rs. 6,22,500 ; cloth and yarn, Rs. 90,000 ; cotton in godown, Rs. 2,75,000 ; new warehouse building, Rs. 20,000 ; cotton a mixing room, Rs. 25,000 ; total Rs. 10,32,500. The annual statement of the working of your mills are laid before you for inspection. The directors who retire by rotation are Messrs. Dorabjee Framjee Panday and Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee MerwanjeeJeejeebhoy, but they are eligible for re-election in pursuance of clause 90 of the articles of association of the Company. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Before closing their report for the year ending 31st December 1888, the directors beg to refer to the fire which took place on 17th February 1889 in the building leased by your company to the Bombay Cotton Press Company Limited, known as the Indian Press Building. This building, which has been leased by your Company from the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, was insured with the Empire Fire Insurance Company, Limited, for Rs. 48,500, exclusive of plinth and foundation as under:—Ground floor, cotton bales press room, with flooring of the top floor, Rs. 20,000 ; top-floor, cotton cleaning room with roof Rs. 20,000 ; first-floor spare room, Rs. 4,000 ; second floor spare room and cook-room, Rs. 4,500 ; total Rs. 48,500. Out of the above the first floor and second floor above the engine-house have been saved from fire with a slight damage, the rest of the press building being burnt by the fire. The building having been destroyed by fire, Mr. D. Gostling was appointed by the insurer as well as by your Company as sole arbitrator, valuer and assessor of the damages caused by the said fire. The total damage awarded for the property burnt down is Rs. 35,733 as follows :—Total value of the press house Rs. 37,580, less value of unburnt portions remaining the property of the Company, Rs.2,117; total Rs. 35,463; damage to the upper floor above the engine-house, Rs. 270 ; total Rs. 35,733. The report of the arbitrator being under examination by the insurer, the claim has not been paid. The said fire having extended to the Company's blow-room building the quantity of cotton in the mixing room, which was inrured with the Fire Insurance Association for Rs. 20,000, was burnt and damage. The claim for the full amount having been submitted to the insurers, was promptly paid off by them. The fire also damaged loose yarn and yarn in bundle, stored on the first floor of godown No. 52, insured with the Indian Fire Insurance Co., Ld. The claim for the damage to the yarn, being estimated at Rs. 785-9-9, was submitted to the insurers and paid off by them.

The audited accounts and the directors' report were adopted and confirmed. Messrs. Dorabjee Framjee Panday and Jeejeebhoy M. M. Jeejeebhoy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. A dividend of Rs. 10 per whole share of Rs. 625, and of Rs. 2 per new share of Rs. 125, was declared payable on and after the 7th May. Messrs. Bapujee Pestonjee Wadia and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors, with a remuneration of Rs. 350 each. The thanks of the shoreholders were voted to the directors, and the agents, Messrs. J. N. Petit and Company, for their good management of the Company's affairs. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Hornby Road, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The followinz are extracts from the directors' report, which was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors have much pleasure in waiting upon you with the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the two half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December 1888. You will see from the accounts for the first six months that the year opened with a balance at credit of profit and loss account of Rs. 1,727-3-13 ; the net earnings of the Company during that period amounted to Rs. 13,036-1-5 ; total Rs. 14,764-0-18 ; the net profits for the second six months amount to Rs. 17,159-3-53 ; total profits for the year under review, Rs. 31,923-3-71. Out of this sum your directors have placed Rs. 7,500 to the credit of the machinery depreciation fund, and they now propose to dispose of the remaining balance at the credit of the profit and loss account as follows :—To pay a dividend for the half-year ending 31st December 1883 at the rate of Rs. 25 per share on 600 shares, Rs. 15,000 ; to carry to machinery depreciation fund, Rs. 7,500 ; to carry forward to next account Rs. 1,923-3-71, total Rs. 24,423-3-71. The result of the working of your mill for the year under notice is considered fair by your directors, bearing in mind the stoppage of some of the old mules, which was necessitated on account of their being replaced with the new ring frames mentioned in the last report. Owing to the poor result of the working of the company for the first six months, your agents, Messrs. C. and F. Dinshawjee, have made a concession out of their commission in favour of the company of Rs. 5,716-2-66, being a third of the commission drawn by them during that period. You must have observed from the balance sheet for the second six months that the amount of debt in capital account has increased by Rs. 1,24,675-1-4. This is mainly due to the ordering out from England of the 6,000 ring spindles and some preparation machinery spoken of in the last report. In order to bring down the above expenditure, your directors beg to advise you to set aside from time to time, as opportunity offers itself, further sums of money towards the reduction of the said amount. Your directors avail themselves of this opportunity to inform you that the new ring frames and other machinery referred to in this report are placed in the mill and are now giving every satisfaction. It may perhaps be as well to point out that, as usual, your company has contributed during the year under report Rs. 258-1-3 to the funds of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The buildings, machinery, and contents of your mill are insured against fire risk for the sum of Rs. 7,18,016 and the cotton, yarn, and stores for Rs. 1,91,000. The retiring director on the present occasion is Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who is eligible for re-election. As usual, you will have to appoint two auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1888 at the rate of Rs. 25 per share was declared payable on and after the 2nd May. A sum of Rs. 7,500 was set aside to the credit of the machinery depreciation fund. Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody were appointed auditors, the accounts being audited every half-year with a remuneration of Rs. 75 each for every half-yearly audit. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and the agents for their able management of the company's affairs. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE's cotton circular, dated Honkong, April 10th, says :—

Notwithstanding a steady demand from almost all the consuming districts throughout the greater part of past fortnight, heavy receipts combined with the strong efforts to quit made by sundry petty holders, have established a decline of from 25 cents to a Dollar per bale in special instances. Cheap rates have, however, stimulated business, and large settlements have been effected, but compared with the late heavy purchases of the past few weeks, deliveries from first hands has been greatly retarded. Some forced sales of common and unsuitable threads of No. 20s. by petty holders have considerably weakened the market, and rates of such spinnings have given way from 50 cents to a Dollar per bale without leading to much business. Superior and suitable spinnings have also suffered in sympathy and the disposition to sell spreading generally, a good business has been transacted at the reduced rates in favorite suitable chops. A moderate inquiry has been experienced generally in No. 16s. good to superior threads continuing firm, whilst inferior descriptions shew a decline of 50 cents on last mail. In No. 12s. supplies have kept pace with the demand, and a considerable business has to be noted at last mail rates. Receipts of No. 10s. have been heavy of late, and as stocks of this count in second hands are large, a decline of from 25 to 50 cents per bale has been established, with the exception of 2 or 3 favorite spinnings, and a good business is reported. Nos. 6s. and 8s. continue unchanged both as to demand and price. A small inquiry has been experienced in Nos. 18s. and 24s. at rather cheap rates, but No. 14s. and 22s. are still neglected. During the fortnight arrival 10,889 bales, sales 8,654 bales. Shipment to Coasts Ports 506 bales and unsold stock 14,875 bales. Direct Shipment for Shanghai 1904 bales and Japan 2553 bales. Latest advices report the continuance of a good demand owing to ruling cheap rates of the lower counts at the Coast Ports and of No. 20s. at Shanghai and Japan.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 13th of April there were 172 deaths registered in in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 20.7 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 201 deaths, and the death-rate was 24·2 per thousand. There were 4 deaths from small-pox, 20 from cholera, 42 from fevers, 25 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—1 Non-Asiatics, 5 Mixed Races, 120 Hindus, 45 Mohamedans, and 1 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 13th April was 172 against 201 and 173 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 60. There were 20 deaths from cholera, against 30 and 20 in the two preceding weeks, the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 67. There were 4 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 42 and 8 respectively, against 43 and 21 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20·7 per mille per annum, against 32·1, the mean of the last five years.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Tuesday.

Eve of St. Philip and St. James, Apostles and Martyrs.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Wednesday.

Feast of St. Philip and St. James.

7·15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S, Mazagon.

Tuesday.

8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. T. Biscoe.

IT is reported that a valuable discovery of petroleum has been made at Yorketown, South Australia, and that the Government has granted the discoverer, Mr. A. Tocchi, the exclusive right to search over an area of 90,000 acres of Crown lands at Southern Yorke's Peninsula, in order to enable him to locate the spring from which the oil flows.

A FAMOUS Surrey cricketer has passed away in the person of Harry Jupp. Thirty years ago he was one of the hardest hitters at the wicket then known to English cricket. All the men who were notable players in his day are dead, or have long ceased to appear in matches—such men as Hayward, Carpenter, Jackson, Tarrant, Caffyn, and Daft. In one innings at a match in 1865 Jupp scored 216.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re.-1.4.

THE REVIVAL OF MAHOMEDAN LEARNING.

THE Nawab Imad Nawaz Jung (Syed Hussein Bglerami), has addressed the following letter to Dr. Leitner :—

Hanamcunda, Khammam District,
Hyderabad, Deccan.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of November 16, 1888, and, as a Muhammadan, I have to offer you my warmest thanks for the sympathy therein expressed towards my co-religionists.

I need hardly remark that education throughout the Muhammadan world is at present in a deplorably backward condition. For this severals reasons may be assigned, one of the principal ones being, in my opinion, the following. Treatises on the various sciences and arts that were cultivated in former times by Muhammadans are now extant, but they are chiefly in the Arabic language, while the Muhammadans who speak that tongue form but a small proportion of the total Mussalman population of the world. The main languages in use among the Muhammadans, besides Arabic, are Urdu, Persian, and Turkish.

The works that exist in Arabic on the ancient sciences and arts have not yet been all translated into these languages, nor have they been enriched with translations from European languages of works on modern sciences and arts. Original works, such as would be considered requisite for the purposes of a complete system of national Muhammadan education in all its branches, have not yet been produced in them. These languages, I mean those of the Muslim world, save Arabic, can only boast of a limited number of works on Literature and Theology. The cultivation of the Arabic language itself began to decline in 656 A. H., after the fall of the Abbaside Caliphs, the reign of one of whom (Almamun) may considered the Augustan period of Arabian literature, arts, and sciences. The attempts that have recently been made to produce translations and original works in that language do not appear as yet to have been crowned with any high degree of success.

In the present state of Muhammadan education it is not difficult to conceive why the total number of Muhammadans who can understand Arabic, which is the language of their sacred writings, is exceedingly small. Perhaps I may not be wrong in remarking that in India, where the Muhammadans number nearly six crores (sixty millions), there are not even ten thousand amongst them who can rightly comprehend the meaning of the Koran in the original, while the rest of them recite passages from it during their prayers which they have learnt by rote, generally without understanding their meaning. The system of teaching Arabic in India is so defective that many of the Ulema (or "the learned") who go through a course of study in that language, extending over several years, can barely speak or write in it. Many of the works which have been translated from Arabic into Urdu, Persian, Turkish, will, when compared with the original, be found to differ from them in several material respects. Although in no Muhammadan countoy does there, exist a proper system of compulsory or national education, yet the majority of the Musalmans in those countries and elsewhere know their religious tenets and understand the various details of their prayers and ceremonies, which are simple enough ; such of them as have read Arabic cannot, however, understand several passages in the Koran, without the aid of commentaries, and no Muhammadan can offer prayers to God or perform the ordinary rites without acquainting himself with the rules of Fikha, the religious Law (as laid down by Commentators and Jurists). As a rule, Muhammadans adhere to Fikha, which lays down ordinances as to what we should do and what we should avoid doing. There are many disputed points in Fikha, but in regard to these we abide by Fatwas (or "rulings" by eminent leaders in the Faith). Fikha apart, there are innumerable difficult questions connected with Islam which one should comprehend before expressing an opinion on the subject. It is a matter for surprise to us to find that many Europeans, possessing the intelligence they do, come to the conclusion that they have mastered the intricacies of Islam if they have simply read such inaccurate translations of the Koran as Sale has produced, or have merely perused an article or two in a journal on Islam. Among Europeans there are some who have not taken the trouble to enquire for themselves what Islam is, but have formed their opinion about it from what they have heard from others in course of conversation. There are some who, having found a Muhammadan king or ruler practise oppression, or having read tales of cruelties of Muhammadans in historical works, are led to think that all this is what Islam dictates. Some have formed their opinion about Islam from a perusal of some book written by a prejudiced European solely on its demerits, or have in the course of their studies come across a repealed command or a disputed point connected with our religion. All such men have fallen into error in consequence of their not having found wherein the error lies. But those Europeans who, being profound Arabic scholars, and bringing to bear on the subject a mind impartial and free from prejudice, have read the Koran with the aid of commentaries and have had sufficient material before them to distinguish those points on which Fatwas exist, from those on which there are none, have always written respectfully of Islam. The names of such distinguished and liberal-minded scholars are too well known to be mentioned here. While various united attempts are being made in Europe for the advancement of knowledge, no united efforts have ever been made there to enquire into the real nature of Islam. There has never yet assembled in any part of Europe to discuss this question, a Conference consisting of such unprejudiced European scholars of Arabic, as have well read the Koran and other works which are necessary for its proper comprehension, and also of such Muhammadan gentlemen as are acquainted with European sciences and arts and the real nature of Christianity. Individual Christians have, no doubt, pronounced their one-sided opinion about Islam. Among them there are some who are in favour of it, while others are against it.

In this brief letter I cannot discuss the various questions connected with Islam, or explain various merits which, in an ethical point of view, it possesses, or explain away the objections of its assailants. Even if I could do so it would produce little effect on the public.

I am desirous that a movement should be set on foot for having a network of Associations to enquire into the real nature of Islam, which will be the means of drawing the attention of the public to this question and of affording an opportunity to competent persons to express their individual views thereon. Such Associations should be established in various countries of the globe. If this idea were ever realized, it would be the first of its kind so far as the Muhammadan religion is concerned. Perhaps the first Association of this description may spring up in London, which abounds in learned, unprejudiced, and liberal-minded men. I am certain that if an Association on the lines I have indicated above be established, the ill-feeling which now exists between Muhammadans and Christians will, ere long, disappear, and they will understand what good their respective religions possess. If suitable arrangements be made, many Muhammadans and Christians who are desirous of seeking the truth, will be very glad to take part in this movement. The funds needed for defraying the expenses incidental to the management of such associations could, of course, be raised by subscriptions and donations. A portion of the fund so raised may be set apart for creating an agency for contributing articles to journals, and for delivering lectures in furtherance of the objects of the Association, and whenever practical branch-associations may be established in cities or towns. Although at first this idea seems one likely to be attended with practical difficulties, yet, if such a movement were once set on foot, no obstacles would arise in the way of working out the scheme in its entirety. I am inclined to think that many of the learned Societies that now exist in various parts of the world will be glad to further our aims and to manifest their sympathy with our cause.

I am, with best wishes, yours sincerely,
IMAD NAWAZ JANG.

G. W. LEITNER, Esq., LL.D., Ph.D.,
Oriental Institute, Woking, England.

Dr. Leitner writes as follows on the above letter :—

San Sebastian, 6th March, 1889.

SIR,—In the present state of my health I can do little more than correct the proof of the admirable letter of Nawab Imad Nawaz Jang, and express my hearty general concurrence in its views. A Conference for discussing the sister faiths of Christianity and Islam, composed of scholars such as he proposes, would, no doubt, remove many misconceptions that now exist, and would pave the way to a better understanding between Christians and Muhammadans. The translation of important Arabic works on theology and and law would also be of importance, and the Nawab has already given effect to his views by offering a prize for a translation into English of a famous commentary on the Koran, the Tafsir-ul-Jalalein. His suggestion for better and more widely-spread instruction in Arabic among Muhammadans of all countries is of the greatest importance if the religious and literary life of Muhammadans is to be preserved, for in Arabic are treasures of thought and of facts which are unparalleled, and which enrich not only Muhammadan culture, but also that of the world. The study of that language, which is connected with all the best historical and other associations of Muhammadans, offers the desired link among them and forms a basis for the mental discipline which alone renders the connection between ancient civilization and modern requirements beneficial and truly progressive, because developed from within an indigenous source. My official report on "Indigenous Education" shows that in the Panjab alone more than ten thousand know Arabic (though not so profoundly as the Nawab would wish), whilst the 9½ millions of Muhammadans in that province are more affected for good in their daily lives through a knowledge of their religious duties, more or less inspired by Arabian thought, than a similar number of Christians in any country are affected by a knowledge of their own sacred writings, whether in Hebrew, Greek, or Latin, or (for that matter) in their own vernacular language. The translation also of European works of merit into the various spoken languages of Muhammadans is certainly a matter in which the Asiatic Societies of Europe, especially that in England, should help, and a beginning might be made by the publication of a series of scientific subjects and standard Muhammadan authors, in Arabic, Urdu, Persian, and Turkish, such as the French have brought out for themselves in the "*Cent bons livres*" at the cost of one penny for each of the hundred small volumes. I need hardly add that in any such efforts and towards the working of an Anglo-Muhammadan conference or association in England, my services, such as they can be at my age and state of health are, if desired, at the service of a cause which will promote alike learning and goodwill among men.

As for the article on "Moslem Fanaticism" in Colburn's United Service Magazine, you cannot answer its half-truths or coloured side-lights better than by the republication of the article on "Jihad," in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, which shows that Muhammadans can only engage in a "holy war," or rather "effort," if they are persecuted *because* they are Muhammadans, the object of a "Jihad" being "the *protection* of mosques, churches, and synagogues in which the name of the Only God is preached" (see chapter on the "Pilgrimage" in the Koran). I agree, however, with the writer that "Muhammadans in general are aware of their educational disadvantages," although in their desire to acquire modern "instruction" in the race for worldly advantages, they should not neglect what will alone render that instruction profitable to them, namely, that true "education," which they already possess in their noble religious associations, when correctly understood, and in that noblest of all languages—the classical and yet still spoken Arabic.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. W. LEITNER.

OPIUM AND ITS VOTARIES.

SIR WILLIAM MOORE, K.C.I.E., late Surgeon-General, Bombay Staff, writes to *The Hospital* :—

Sin Le, a Chinese author, has thus described the effects of opium :—1. It exhausts the animal spirits ; hence the youth who smoke will hasten the termination of their years. 2. It wastes the flesh and blood ; the faces of the weak who smoke become pale and cadaverous. 3. It dissipates every kind of property. 4. It renders the person ill-favoured ; mucus flows from his nostrils and tears from his eyes. 5. It promotes obscenity. 6. It discovers secrets. 7. It violates laws. 8. It attacks vitals. 9. It destroys life. When the opium user has pawned everything in his possession, he will pawn his wife and sell his daughters. Such are the inevitable consequences ! European authors have described the opium consumer as betrayed by his "emaciated appearance, lank and shrivelled limbs, tottering gait, sallow visage, feeble voice, and general imbecility." Now there is not the slightest doubt that all Sin Le and others have said about the evil effects of the use of opium is true as regards many who use the drug immoderately. But it certainly is not fair to lead the public to suppose that the above are the results of the moderate use of opium. At the time that Sin Le wrote as above, the Chinese Government, of whom Sin Le was an official, were fulminating against the introduction of Indian opium into China—posing, indeed, on a high moral standard—while permitting, if not actually encouraging the extension of opium growing in China. In accordance with the national tendency to overlook one's own failings while condemning the sins of others, we find the daily consumers of alcoholic drinks—swayed by sensational descriptions of opium eaters and opium shops—compounding the sins they are inclined to by d——g those they have no mind to. Many who would accept the exhibition at a London gin palace or a Calcutta liquor shop as quite a matter of course, are scandalised by the description of opium smoking in the "Mystery of Edwin Drood." There are two sides to most questions, and it is only right and proper that what can be said in favour of opium should be known. Charity, it is said, covers a multitude of sins, and many opium consumers have a right to charitable consideration which is not always accorded. Much ignorance prevails as to the kind of opium which is used. Some swallow little "golis" (petes) of opium, some take "urnall pawnee" (a solution of opium in water), but the majority smoke balls of prepared opium, known as "chandul." Taking crude opium is the most deleterious, and next, taking opium water ; for the drug is then brought into immediate contact with the stomach and digestion. But it is questionable if smoking chandul is in any way injurious, and certainly not to the extent it has been asserted to be. Chandul is made by drying, boiling, and straining crude opium ; it is not, however, smoked as tobacco is used. A little ball of chandul is put into a peculiarly shaped pipe, which is held in the flame of a lamp. During the preparation of chandul and during the combustion which takes place when it is smoked, much deleterious property is got rid of, and a minimum of narcotic principle is drawn into the mouth with the smoke. For convenience, the chandul smoker reclines, so that the pipe may reach the flame of the lamp which is usually set on a low stool—for poor Easterns do not ordinarily use chairs and tables. Anti-opiumists foolishly make a great point of the fact that opium smokers lie down when they indulge, and John Bull has been called upon to believe in the terrible power of an intoxicating agent which cannot be smoked standing or sitting, as the Briton takes his liquor. But chandul may be smoked standing or sitting, or in any posture. Sir George Birdwood has stated that chandul smoking is a harmless enjoyment, and more recently Dr. Ayres, the colonial surgeon of Hongkong, who has paid great attention to the subject, informs us that chandul smoking produces no appreciable effect on the pulse, circulation, or temperature.

Now, people take to the use of opium for many reasons. A very large number do so for the relief of painful maladies, and persons visiting opium shops seeing so many diseased people therein have erroneously concluded that opium causes the ailments to relieve when it is taken. Many in the East commence and continue the use of opium as a prophylactic against the malarial fevers of the country or district in which they reside. Others, of the poorer classes, resort to opium to still the pangs of hunger. Some take opium because they were habituated to it in their childhood, for it is the unfortunate practice of many Eastern women to keep their children quiet with opium, just as in Western countries elixirs and cordials are often used for the same purpose. Another class use opium only when they anticipate a season of great physical fatigue. Others take it simply and entirely for the pleasurable sensations it induces. There is still, however, a class left who resort to it as a solace to the cares and troubles of life, and it is really this class and those suffering from painful ailments who take opium to excess, and who present the characteristic appearances of the confirmed opium consumer.

That opium is the destructive agent it has been portrayed is not in accordance with facts. Many Sikhs take opium habitually, but there are few finer men than the Sikhs. A similar remark applies to the Rajpoots. And the fact that the Chinese penetrate into distant parts of the world, taking their habits and customs with them, and compete successfully with workmen of all other nationalities, sufficiently demonstrates that opium has not yet effected what anti-opiumists anticipate—viz., "the destruction of the Chinese nation !"

Two arguments always brought forward by those condemning opium as "an engine in Satan's hands" are the difficulty of leaving off the habit, and the increasing quantity of the drug required to produce effects. The first assertion is most correct, the latter, say, partially so. Few persons, who commence opium ever willingly leave off the practice, although it is quite possible for them to do so. But it is only those who take to immoderate smoking who increase the dose. As there are persons who only drink brandy on two occasions, when they have goose for dinner and when they don't, so there are others who never take opium except when they may do so without injury and when they might not do so. But this is the abuse, not the moderate use of the agent.

A "SCOTLAND YARD" has been established for children at 7, Harpur Street, Bloomsbury. It is not a happy title, but it is significant. The Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Mr. Monro, has issued instructions that henceforth notification is to be given to the Children's Guardian Society, of all cases where it is suspected or believed that children are being unlawfully or harshly treated, or where they are found in the streets under circumstances that would warrant a charge under the Vagrant Act.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, 8th instant, the Lord Advocate explained his scheme for the reform of local government in Scotland, which is contained in four Bills. By the first measure it was proposed to set up County Councils, the members of which would be all elected by qualified ratepayers, including women. There were to be no aldermen. The first Council only would contain *ex-officio* members, and these would be four in number, and would consist of the Lord Lieutenant, and the three chairmen of the superseded boards—namely, the Commissioners of Supply, the Road Trustees, and the Local Authority for the Contagious Diseases Act. All the powers of these three boards, and certain statutory powers of the justice of the peace, would be transferred to the Council, but it would not have the control of licensing or of the police. There would be a service franchise. All the county rates in Scotland being levied on owners of land, the sheriff of the county would be empowered to strike the average of these rates for the past five years, and this amount would become a fixed sum to be thereafter borne by the landowners alone, all the taxes beyond that amount to be borne equally by owners and occupiers. In reference to debt and borrowing, and for the control of the police, a Joint Committee would be created, consisting of seven commissioners of supply and seven county councillors. District Councils would be constituted, chiefly for public health and the management of roads, and joint County Councils would be created for common objects. The Council would exist for three years; each division would return a single member merely ; the qualification of the councillors would be that they must be on the county register ; the election would be in December; there would be an annual budget and an audit, and the officers of existing bodies would be taken over for the first year by the new Councils. As regarded the financial relations of the County Council to the Exchequer, the local licences, amounting to £322,000, and the probate duty grant of £234,000 would be surrendered to the County Council in satisfaction of the grants in aid of main roads, police, medical relief, and pauper lunatics, and the balance, amounting to about £170,000, would be appropriated in reduction of voluntary school and Board school fees. Although under these Bills the school boards would not be touched, it was intended to reform the parochial boards, one-half of which would in future be elected by owners, and the other half by occupiers, and the elections would take place at the same time as those of the County Councils. The royal and police burghs under 7,000 population would be merged into the counties. He then detailed the provisions of the Bill as to Scotch private Bill legislation. Private Bills, he said, would be read a first and second time in Parliament as now. They would then be referred to a Commission, to consist of a Scotch judge and two other Commissioners, and sent back to Parliament for third reading. The Commissioners would sit in the locality affected by the Bill, and power would be given to the County Council to report upon it to the Commissioners. A long conversation ensued, which was carried on by Scotch members until half-past nine, when leave was given to bring in the Bills.

DR. CLARK'S SCHEME.

On Tuesday Dr. Clark moved a resolution in favour of a scheme of Home Rule for Scotland, and in particular he advocated a system of imperial federation which should give separate Parliament to England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. Mr. Hunter seconded the motion. He merely desired that purely Scottish business should be managed by a Parliament in Scotland. Mr. Shaw Stewart opposed the motion. Mr. A. Elliot contended that it was a demand to repeal the Union, which he was satisfied the Scottish people would never consent to. He denied that there was a want of consideration by English members for Scotch business, and insisted that equality could only be secured through the Union. Mr. D. Crawford also objected to a Scotch Parliament.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Gladstone, who began by commenting in a humorous vein on the amendment of which Mr. A. Elliot had given notice but did not move, in which he particularly emphasized the importance of maintaining the authority of the Imperial Parliament, contended that Scotland and Ireland stood in principle on a precisely equal footing, and possessed a moral as well as a political right to urge on the Imperial Parliament such claims as they consider to arise in connection with self-government. He confessed, amid loud derisive laughter from the Ministerialists, that he did not feel himself to be in a position to deal at the present moment with the question definitively and upon its merits. He refused to deny the right of Scotland to a separate legislature if it was demanded by a general and specific declaration of the people of Scotland, and if Scotland made a claim which was consistent with the integrity of the empire and of the Union, he believed it would be granted. He insisted that all judicious devolution strengthened Parliament ; but as regarded the specific motion before the House, he thought the subject was not ripe for decision, and he declined to support it, because it was an abstract resolution which there was no prospect of carrying into effect, and about which the Scotch people had not yet finally made up their minds. A vague and unformed sentiment had grown up in favour of something which at present was a shadow, and which was represented to the minds of those who considered it by the name of Home Rule for Scotland. He took his stand broadly on this proposition, that the mind of Scotland had not been declared as to its ultimate claims in regard to the management of Scottish affairs.

REPLY BY MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour denied that there was in Scotland anything in the nature of a sentiment in favour of Home Rule, and he was glad to think that the main issue was not hampered by any amendment, and that the Conservative party would be able to vote against it unanimously, and without the ambiguous and ingenious qualifications to which Mr. Gladstone had referred. His argument, he said, went to show that all questions of importance relating to Scotland were to be settled before Home Rule was given, which, he remarked, was absurd on the face of it. The Imperial Parliament would be mad if, at a time when all other nations were drawing closer together the bonds which united their several Parliaments, they were to dissolve a union which had been an unmitigated blessing to England and Scotland, and especially to the latter. He therefore met the proposal with an emphatic negative.

After further discussion the motion was rejected by 200 votes to 79.

THE SAMOAN DIFFICULTY.

THE United States Department announces that England, Germany, and the United States, pending the settlement of the Samoan question by the Berlin Conference, will each keep only one war-ship at Samoa. The United States will send the Alert from Honolulu, Germany the corvette Sophie from Zanzibar, and England probably the Calliope from Sydney, or another vessel if the Calliope is damaged.

Much doubt, says the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* on April 9, is felt here as to whether Prince Bismarck will consent to receive Mr. Bates, in view of an article published by him in the *Century Magazine* for April, bitterly assailing Germany and the conduct of its representatives at Samoa. Mr. Bates was appointed before the articles had appeared, and it is thought that the State Department was not aware of its drift. The *Evening Post* puts a different aspect on the matter by saying : "How Mr. Bates can consent to go as Commissioner after publishing such an article is a mystery. How our Government let him go after being made acquainted with the article is a greater puzzle ; but the greatest of all is the mystery of his appointment. In the first place, if our Government knew beforehand that the article had been written, they must have known that it would be read in Berlin before the Conference could assemble. We assumed, when the article appeared, that the appointment must have been made in ignorance of it. We are now, however, informed that Mr. Blaine was made acquainted with the article beforehand. If this is the fact, the conclusion is plain. Mr. Blaine wants to widen the breach with Germany, and not to close it. A refusal on the part of Germany to receive Mr. Bates must have been anticipated and prepared for. Prince Bismarck is not a man of meekness ; but, well seated as he is, we do not believe that he could hold his place if he should consent to treat with a person who had said what Mr. Bates said of the German Government and sailors in the *Century* article."

FROM a private letter from Mr. W. S. Caine, the Lahore paper learns that he does not intend to write further on Congress matters, although he thinks that, if the Government would mould and encourage the movement, it might be of distinct value to the future of India. "I found," writes Mr. Caine, "among the leading natives a general shrinking from serious responsibility and a sincere desire on their part, that even if the main demand of the Congress were granted, the native element should be kept subordinate, and that Englishmen should have the whole responsibility. My own impression is that the Congress leaders are more anxious for place than power." Mr. Caine writes, however, that he is giving close attention to the Temperance movement in India.

AFFAIRS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes on April 5 :—

The press here is evidently not a little taken aback by the announcement from Zanzibar that one of Captain Wissman's first act on arriving there was to assure the Anglo-Indian merchants of his resolution to protect and promote their interests. Charity, think the commentators on this announcement, ought to begin at home ; but they seem to forget that what Prince Bismarck endeavoured to drill into the Imperial Commissary before he left Zanzibar was the necessity of establishing and maintaining a most cordial understanding with the English.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at the same capital, writing on April 8, says :—

Certain English and German papers have begun a press campaign on Colonial affairs, especially with reference to Lamu and South-west Africa. Apparently the war is waged in the interests of the respective Governments, but really in those of private bodies. The situation is too simple to have an ill result. The English East African Company maintains that it received its right to levy duties from the present Sultan of Zanzibar, while the German Company declares that it was given the privilege by his predecessor. An amicable agreement proving unattainable the English and German Governments have resolved to submit the matter to an arbiter who is neither a German or an Englishman, but is known as one of the best authorities on African questions. Negotiations on the matter are still going on between the two Governments, and are progressing so favourably that the name of the arbiter will be made known in a few days. The West African difficulty is exactly similar. The English and Germans interested in the country are at variance as to the priority of their claims to exploit the mines. Should they not be able to come to a friendly understanding, the two Governments will submit this question also to arbitration.

A telegram from the Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times*, dated April 8, says :—

The Sultan, being unwell, has retired to his country house. His antipathy to all Europeans is said to be now quite fanatical. His unpopularity among all classes, whom he treats alike with complete neglect, is increasing daily, and threatens serious dangers. The leading Arabs, however, are resolved to prevent any outbreak, and to await the return of the British Consul-General, upon whom they confidently rely for a solution of all existing difficulties and grievances. Ten days ago the Sultan's garrison of irregular Arab troops left Lindi, where they got no pay of any sort, and sailed for Zanzibar. The dhow was captured by the German flagship, and the whole party of over 30 men, with their commander, were made prisoners on board. On the receipt of the news here, the chiefs of the tribes to which these men belong determined at once to undertake grave reprisals in Zanzibar, but the scheme was frustrated, and twelve of them were imprisoned in the fort.

THE AUSTRALIAN PARROT.

THE last Cunard steamer which arrived at Liverpool brought a great living curiosity. It is an odd-looking parrot, whose conversation made the cabins lively during the voyage, and whose wisdom filled the forecastle with awe. Externally he is unimpressive. Instead of the usual green and yellow plumage of parrots, he has a grey suit, that is not at all handsome. His form is rather striking, however, as he is as big as an owl, and his head is remarkably wide and flattened in front. Across the top of his head is a queer ridge of feathers, at the base of which there is a dark marking, making him look like a profound scholar of a bird, who has pushed his spectacles back from his forehead, rumpling up his hair.

The parrot is at present rather mopish. He evidently has not yet been able to reconcile himself to his new surroundings. Among the party of gentlemen who greeted the parrot's owner on his arrival was a member of a well-known wholesale drug house of Liverpool, who sympathetically inquired of the parrot : "What do you want, Polly ?"

The parrot startled him by the reply delivered in a gruff tone and with slow emphasis, quite unlike the rapid, rasping ejaculations of most talking parrots : "I—want—to—go—home !"

"Home is now some 14,000 miles away, for the parrot was brought from Australia. He is an African bird, bought when young from a Sydney bird fancier, by Mr. Alfred Hay, one of the great sheep-breeders of New South Wales. Mr. Hay's estate, known as Boomanoomana, is on the Murray river. It contains about 300,000 acres, and pastures a quarter of a million sheep. It is remote from any town, the nearest post-office being the little hamlet of Mulwala. The piano in Mr. Hay's house had to be hauled by wagon about 100 miles from the railway station. In a family so isolated from society and so dependent on its own resources for entertainments, the old-looking grey parrot had a good school. He soon developed an astounding aptitude for speech, and the whole family took a lively interest in his education. Talking parrots are generally swearing-parrots. Mr. Hay gave strict orders that the parrot should not be allowed to use oaths. If the parrot picked up a naughty word from a servant he was promptly cuffed, and so decorous became his speech that he was called the Deacon. Eventually the servants were afraid to swear or do anything wrong in his presence, as the Deacon would be apt to solemnly report the fact to the family.

The present owner of Deacon made the parrot's acquaintance last Autumn, which in Australia corresponds with Spring in England, and is the sheep-shearing season. That is a time of great bustle and activity on a sheep range. An army of labourers are collected into a camp, for the gathering of the sheep into paddocks, handling and packing the fleece, and hauling to market, takes many hands. At Boomanoomana two hundred men were kept busily employed at shearing alone. The operation is not near so nice and difficult as with English sheep, for in Australia, owing to the mild climate, the fleece does not crinkle or mat, and the wool is straight. Shearing is a factory process, instead of an individual manipulation. Helpers keep a continuous procession of sheep moving from a paddock to the shearers. About three sweeps of the long shears will cut off the fleece on one side. The struggling animal is flopped over, Snip, snip, snip ! The fleece on the other side is off ; the shorn sheep is released and wildly plunges down the fenced passage leading to another paddock.

It was during such a scene as this that Deacon's present owner first saw the gray parrot. Deacon always enjoyed excitement, and some one of Mr. Hay's family had hung its cage where it could see the shearers at work. Deacon was in a great flutter, and he had much to say. If he heard an oath, "Hush, you wicked beggar !" he would scream at the offender. The thing that most interested him was the occasional snipping of the sheep's hide. In such rapid work the shears would not unfrequently slice off a piece of skin and draw blood. The practice was to give the sore place a rub with the well-known remedy, St Jacobs Oil, which is in favour in the colony. Deacon heard so much about St Jacobs Oil that he got his phrases about it very pat. If a sheep had a sore or was nicked by the shears, he would shake his feathers, jump from perch to perch excitedly and shout : "St. Jacobs Oil !" "Use St. Jacobs Oil !" "Rub on the Oil." Again he would sententiously announce : "St. Jacobs Oil conquers pain," in recollection of the phrase on every bottle, and which he often heard repeated.

The gentleman visiting the range was on hunting trip into the interior of the country, when he called on Mr. Hay. He naturally took a great fancy to Deacon, and Mr. Hay finally presented the bird to him. At Sydney Deacon's linguistic powers attracted great attention, and the Editor of the Sydney *Daily News* wrote an article describing the parrot's great intelligence. Deacon's owner left Australia last Autumn, taking the Pacific Mail steamer to San Francisco, While in that city Deacon was the subject of many notices in the newspapers. His owner lodged in the Palace Hotel, an enormous structure, whose extensive interior courtyard is laid off in lawns and gardens. Deacon soon after his arrival was hung out on a piazza overlooking the court yard. As a coloured servant was rushing by, he shouted : "I say, you beggar, where's the sheep ?" The tone was so gruff and peremptory, and the voice so unaccountable to the startled darkey who hadn't noticed the parrot, that in his fright he dropped his tray and smashed the chinaware. "Rub it with St. Jacob's Oil," blandly remarked the parrot.

The parrot went with his owner across the American Continent, and recently crossed the Atlantic to this country, so that he has pretty nearly circumnavigated the globe. He was christened the Doctor by the sailors during the voyage to England, from his habit of recommending his favourite remedy. If he saw anyone get a knock or bruise, or limp as if from pain : "Rub it with St. Jacobs Oil," would be his solemn advice. He picked up some sea phrases, and in rough weather he would cry, "Oh-h-h, Steward !" with an amusing sea-sickish drawl. He has not yet recovered his vivacity since his arrival and except an occasional "Oh, dear me !" or a "I wish I was home !" has little to say. His owner thinks, however, that he will soon come around, and that as soon as he gets used to our climate he will begin to take an interest in English sights.

MEN AND WOMEN IN FRANCE.

MADAME DIEULAFOY, the lady who always excites so much notice when she appears in public in her masculine garb, is a small, slight, pretty woman of 36 years of age. She was brought up with great severity, and never went to a dance or a dinner party before she married. She assumed the coat and trousers when travelling with her husband, and wore them all the time that she assisted him in his explorations in Persia. When she returned to civilisation she found petticoats and female attire so cumbersome that she resolved, like Madame de Velsayre, to be independent of ridicule, and wear simply what pleased her best.

The new French Procureur-General—the French Attorney-General—M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, graduated with some success in literature before he took to the law. He published three novels in his youth, and it was predicted of him that he would attain a distinguished position among French writers. However, he elected to go to the Bar, and there made his mark. He is a man of about fifty years of age, clean shaven, and, as the *Figaro* has it, with an observant and sceptical eye. *Detail interessant*, as our neighbours say, he habitually wears his hat upon one side—a mode which can hardly contribute to the dignity of his appearance. Whether he will render a better account of Boulanger than his predecessor remains to be seen.

It is forgotten that the Paul Deroulede with whom the French Government are at loggerheads was, only six years ago, one of the men in whom a Republican Government placed most trust. In 1882, when thirty-seven years old, he was appointed member of a commission to inquire into and report upon the best method of military education. He was appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction. His views did not meet with official approval. He was then advised to start an educational ("physical and moral") scheme of his own. Which he did; and the League was the result. Deroulede is a gifted poet. And it is worth noting that his war and patriotic songs are read in thousands of village schools.

Paul Deroulede's *Ligue des Patriotes*, which the French Government is trying to suppress, dates from 1882. Deroulede himself, whether his policy be wise or foolish, is no self-seeker, no craver after popular applause. He has devoted his fortune to the interests of the League. At the age of forty-three he is one of the most influential men in France, though, unlike his friend Boulanger, he cares not who does the work so long as the work is done.

Deroulede derives his bravery and determination from his mother. Madame Deroulede must be a regular Spartan matron. It is related of her that one day during the Franco-Prussian war she entered the camp where Paul was, bringing with her Paul's brother, her younger son, so that her two boys might fight side by side for their country. This second brother was under age; and when the war was over, he actually went back to school to "finish his education." Paul was taken prisoner by the Germans, and his brother was wounded. After the war, Paul fought against the Commune.

It is a curious circumstance that the centenarian, E. Chevreul's son, who has just died in Paris at the age of sixty-eight or thereabouts, was laid up with sheer exhaustion during the festivities which, in September, 1886, were given in Paris in celebration of his father's completion of a whole century of life. While the young boy of sixty-five was prostrate, the old boy of 100 was as lively as a cricket. Mr. Chevreul, who is still at work over his favourite science—wherein he has made many discoveries—remembers the battle of Austerilitz, and, in fact, every victory and defeat of the great Napoleon. This wonderful old man is what we would call in England a Philosophical Radical. He has no love for the demagogues.

The "Romanticists," as Messrs. Dowdeswells like to call them—that is to say, the French landscape artists who are associated with Barbizon and the year 1830 in our minds—had, all of them, interesting life histories. Diaz was a Spaniard, whose father got into political trouble, and fled across the Pyrenees. Midway, his mother broke down, and the painter was born. She subsequently found her way to Paris, and subsisted by giving Spanish lessons for ten years. Diaz senior reached England, and perished in distress there after a three years' struggle. The painter was practically adopted by a Protestant pastor. He was of wild habits in his youth. One day, whilst sleeping in the woods at Fontainebleau, he was bitten by some venomous creature in the foot. The bite cost him his leg. His passion for Theodore Rousseau was overmastering, far more so than his works indicate.

M. Renan, the great writer, is especially fortunate and happy in his wife. Madame Renan is of Dutch extraction, and is a neice of the painter, Ary Scheffer. A home-loving, domesticated woman, she has made the Renan Establishment at the College of France a model of what a philosopher's home should be. Although a woman of brilliant talents, and a keen conversationalist she diligently attends to minute household duties. She prepares M. Renan's favourite dishes and has often offended the conventionalities by appearing in her salon, where her husband was with his guests, with her hands covered in flour.

The Renan *soirees* at the College of France are notable functions. Mr. Renan, standing with one arm resting on the mantleshelf, talks ceaselessly on all conceivable subjects, and here permits himself the luxury of contradicting others, which he denies himself abroad. His manner is bluff, and what we should call hearty, and his voice is deep and full-toned. The Renan *salon* is lighted by electricity conveyed from the laboratory of the College.

M. Jules Claretie is the youngest of the "Forty Immortals" of France. M. Claretie has been a good many things in his time—journalists, novelist, stage director. His novels are the very antipodes of the pornographic school. Their purity is on a par with their brightness and their cleverness, which is saying a great deal. Like a wise man, M. Claretie has a lofty notion of the journalists' mission in the modern world. "Honest journalism," says the Journalist-Academician, "is the grandest profession in the world." So it is. The best things about journalism have been said in France. It was a great Frenchman, himself a journalist, who called journalism *un sacerdoce*—a sacred trust.

I HEAR, a correspondent writes, that there are great complaints in Northumberland about the scandalous rack-renting on the Duke of Northumberland's enormous estate in that country, where the farmers are asserted to be getting hopelessly impoverished, as the property is administered by agents whose procedure much resembles that of Lord Clanricarde. The Northumberland estates were most liberally managed until the death of the excellent Duke Algernon in 1865, but since the succession of the collateral branch of the Smithson-Percy family everything has changed for the worse in all respects.

ACCORDING to a "London correspondent," a stampede has been caused at one of the newest of the West-end clubs by a proceeding which is unparalleled in club history. The club is a proprietary one, and being in want of members the proprietor hit on the happy plan of sending circulars to the existing members, announcing that with the view of attracting more support, he intended for the present to suspend the entrance fee and reduce the subscription (which was originally five guineas) to one guinea. This was pretty startling in itself, but there followed the intimation that of this guinea a half would be presented to the introducer of every new member! The result—much apparently to the proprietor's astonisment—was a swift exodus, and that club is now in a worse state than ever.

SOLID VERSUS FLUID EXTRACTS OF BEEF.—The following is a resume of an article which appeared in a recent number of *The Table*. The Royal Analytical Institute of Munich has recently taken the trouble of analysing four leading sorts of fluid-beef-tea and Liebig Company's Extract of Meat. The result is striking in two ways.—First, as to the comparative amount of Extract of Meat contained in each sample; and secondly, as to the quantity of added salt. No. 1 being taken as one unit; No. 2 contained 1·62 unit; No. 3, 2·43; No. 4, 2·84; whilst The Leibig Co.'s Extract contained 6·20 units of Extract of Meat. As regards the quantity of added salt, th figures are even more remarkable—viz., No. 1, 77·83: No. 2, 56·70 No. 3, 52·68 No. 4, 54·69; whilst the Company's Extract contains *no added salt at all.* This shows, with absolute certainly, that Liebig Company's Extract of Meat contains a far higher percentage of valuable stimulating elements and is infinitely cheaper than fluid beef-teas. Besides the advantages which this extract possesses in the shape of a larger percentage of valuable stimulating elements and the absence of salt, it stands alone in the matter of purity and delicacy of flavour, which allows of its free employment in the most refined, as well as the most homely, cookery, and thus justifies the dictum of Francatelli—viz., that "the very soul of cookery is the stockot, and the finest stockpot is Liebig Company's Extract of Meat."

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"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning. }

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhoea or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis,

Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa,

Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,

Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S

CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!

HEADACHE!

CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows:—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
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„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „ „	18
SILVER OPEN FACE „ „	28
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FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	35
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(Guarantee Three Years.)	

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MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

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CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S SUITS AND DRESSES.

BOYS' EATON SUITS.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

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"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!
VICTORIA REGINA
BENGER'S
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.
FOOD

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

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Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
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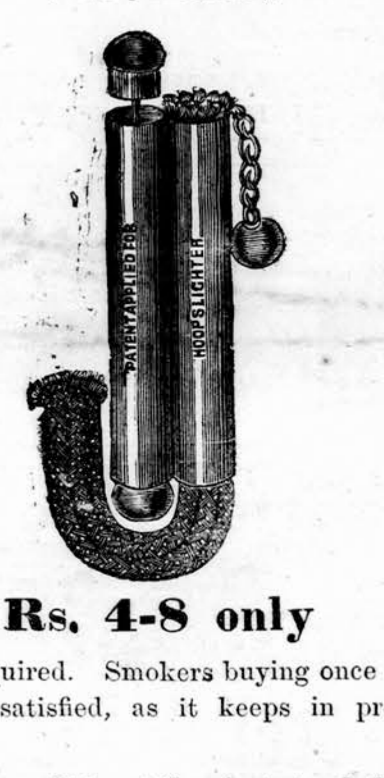
HOOP'S PATENT CIGAR LIGHTER

(JUST INVENTED).



Exact Size of the Lighter.

Exact Size of the Lighter.

Rs. 4-8 only

No more matches required. Smokers buying once an INSTANTANEOUS LIGHTER will be fully satisfied, as it keeps in proper order in any climate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:—*Take out the pin and rub the tinder quickly.*

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

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LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,

LATE THEODOR KNAUST,

FORT, 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,

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LAMPS, LANTERNS.

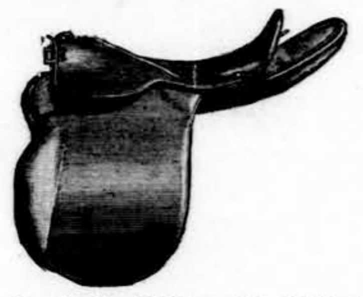
STORMPROOF AND **PUNKAHPROOF.**

Just landed, a splendid consignment of FAIRY LAMPS and a beautiful and large assortment of PAPER SHADES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

My NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and descriptive PRICE LIST, showing a beautiful and varied selection of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., especially suited for use in India, fitted with the best Burners and with the best and latest Patented Improvements, is now ready, and will be forwarded free by post on application.

SADDLES FOR DISTRICT USE.



THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc., etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,

BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PPEPARATION."

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

TRADE P MARK

GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

PEARS'

TRANSPARENT

SOAP.

For the Complexion.

For the Hands.

For the Arms.

For the Neck.

For the Face.

For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

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LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

The favorite WHISKY in Scotland.

NO BLEND. 6 years in bulk.

Free from fusel oil.

The only Whisky supplied to the public direct from the Distillery.

The only WHISKY consumed at the Glasgow Exhibition.

The most important distillery in Scotland.

Not a Whisky for the million, but for those who can pay for a first quality Whisky.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.

ATKINSON'S RENOWNED

ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER,

and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

ATKINSON'S

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE

Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,

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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

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Fancy Wools

Real Kashmyr Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c

The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the *best quality and pure fast dye.* Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the Saving being at least 3d. in the the 1s.

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